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THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

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INDEPENDENTS ARE WAITING ON PEKING TO DEFINE POLICY

Ready to Support Gen. Li, But Insist Republican Demands Be Granted

PARTIES REVIVED

Old Groups Re-enter Politics; Tong Shao-yi Kuomintang Leader

NEW PROGRESSIVES

Premier Tuan Chi-jui Designing Coalition Cabinet Of North and South

The local Intelligence Bureau of the Republican Government of China yesterday issued the following:

"We are officially informed that newspaper reports of Hunan, Chekiang, and Kwangtung's cancellations of their independence are unfounded. These provinces, along with the other independent provinces, have pledged their support to President Li, but insist that the Constitution of the First Year of the Republic be revived, and the National Assembly reconvened before they can cancel their independence. Even provinces like Honan, Kiangsu, and Chihli, which did not declare independence, make the same demands, and all are patiently awaiting the consummation of these steps."

[The Chinese press also says that Tsen Chun-hsuan has replied to the new President to the effect that, unless all the three following items are approved, the expedition will be continued: (1) to adopt the original provisional constitution, (2) to accept a parliament to meet voluntarily, (3) to form a responsible Cabinet.]

Political Parties Revived

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, June 16.—Great activity prevails among the former political parties, in view of the convocation of the Parliament. The Chinputang, under the leadership of Liang Chi-chiao and Tang Hua-lung, has become active; the Kunghotang, which is lead by Chang Chien, the well-known member of the Kiangsu gentry and former Minister of Agriculture, is re-entering the political stage, while the Kuomintang, to which the radical elements of the country belong, is again under the leadership of Tong Shao-yi and Chang Chi. Besides these old parties, a new progressive party is about to be formed.

On July 1, the Chung-yang-shan-ho-hu-ivi (Convention for Political Reconstruction) will open its meetings in Peking. Each Province will be represented by three members, who will assemble in the Capital by the 25th inst. The object is to devise the best means for reaching a peaceful settlement of internal questions.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui intends to form a coalition Cabinet, with prominent statesmen of North and South as Ministers, after the funeral of the late President has taken place.

According to the Peking Jih-pao, General Feng Kuo-chang, in a telegram to the Provinces, has stated that he favors the restoration of the Nanking constitution.

Rules for Conference

The Sinwanpao says that the Peking Government has decided the measures to convene the old parliament as follows:—

1.—The place of meeting to be in Peking.

2.—The members who have been suspended will be restored.

3.—The Speakers to be the same as before.

4.—The vacancies to be filled up with the candidates who have the next highest votes, or by by-election.

5.—The authorities, terms of session, and expenditures should be in accordance with the original rules.

According to the Tsunhua Sinpao the new President has wired to the Members of Parliament for Chekiang thanking them for their congratulations and advice and stating that the fundamental policy of the state is now under consideration but that no decision has yet been reached.

It is reported that the Japanese Minister to Peking paid a visit to Tuan Chi-jui on June 14 and asked questions as to the actual position of President Li Yuan-hung. Tuan Chi-jui is said to have replied that the posthumous mandate of Yuan referred to the new provisional constitution and the Peking Government was now considering the procedure to restore the original provisional constitution.

'Not Sufficient to Win War' M. Briand Tells Conference; Asks for an Economic Union

Must Deprive Foe of Indispensable Resources; Claim Exceptional Recuperation and Reparation,

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—The economic conference of the Allies opened its session at the Foreign Ministry in Paris, today. Great interest is being taken in its proceedings. The French Premier, M. Briand, addressed the delegates concerning the objects of the meeting.

Paris, June 14.—At the opening of the economic conference, M. Briand, the Premier, welcomed the delegates and thanked them for answering the invitation of the French Government to study questions, the solution of which will contribute to assure victory and will develop, in the future, durable results.

The Allies, M. Briand said, give a fresh example of their community of views and confidence in the permanency of their union. The choice of such prominent men as their representatives shows the importance attached by the Allies to economic problems.

It is not sufficient to win the war, but an economic union must also be added to the military and diplomatic union, in order to guarantee, in fruitful harmony, the intensive development of their material resources, the exchange of the products of the Allies and their distribution on the markets of the world.

"The war imposed upon us will not only consecrate the restoration of justice and the triumph of liberty. It will also demonstrate to the allied peoples that their peaceful tasks may be resumed and conducted successfully only if inspired by ideas of solidarity and common defence, which will guarantee them against the mistakes by which the enemy has so greatly benefitted and established its economic tyranny.

"The sacrifices caused by the war must assure the world's economic liberation and restore sound commercial methods. This conference will find means of reaching the enemy's trade in its living strength and depriving it of its indispensable resources.

"It will insure to the invaded countries the great work of reconstitution and claim exceptional measures of recuperation and reparation from the vanquished enemy. Steady efforts and good-will are necessary to this task, but the preparation of such a restoration is a duty towards our dead heroes, as well as to those who will bring back our victorious colors."

Chevalier de Broueville, the Belgian Minister of War, thanked M. Briand in the name of all the delegates. He paid a tribute to the defenders of Verdun, "who have added, through their courage and valiance, a fresh gem to the military crown of France," as well as to the victors of Jutland and the valiant combatants of Bukhovina and the Trentino.

$25,000 Embezzlement Trial to Open Today

A. M. Baldwin to Answer Case In U. S. Court; L. Crowell Hasn't Been Heard From

Mr. A. M. Baldwin, charged with embezzling $25,000, will be arraigned this morning before the United States Court for China. The accused is represented by Mr. J. B. Davies, of Fleming and Davies. Major C. P. Holcomb, district attorney, will prosecute. It is alleged that Mr. Baldwin embezzled money given him by agents of the Revolutionaries for the purchase of arms.

After the arrest of Mr. Baldwin, a warrant charging that he was an accomplice in the alleged embezzlement was issued for L. Crowell. Crowell sailed for home before it could be served and nothing has since been heard from him.

NAVY YARD AT WOOSUNG

In recognition of the recommendation made by the Ministry of the Navy for construction of a national navy yard at Woosung, the government has agreed to appropriate a sum of $3,000,000 for the work—$500,000 at first for buying land and other preliminary expenses. The government yard at Foochow is to be combined with this new yard.

Robbers Wreck Train Canton-Kowloon Line

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, June 16.—Armed robbers having displaced some rails on the Canton-Kowloon railway, twenty miles from Canton, yesterday morning's 11 o'clock express was wrecked. It is reported that three persons were killed and about thirty injured.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the band in the Public Recreation Ground this afternoon, beginning at 4.30 o'clock:

1.—March, "Mandalay" ....Franklin
2.—Overture, "Maritana" ....Wallace
3.—Waltz, "San Sebastian" ..Dodwell
4.—Selection, "Alzira" .....Verdi
5.—Masurka, "La Czarine" ...Ganne
6.—Selection, "The Bohemian Girl" Balfe

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

Maxine Johnson Sent To the Higher Court

Committed on Charge of Selling P. A. Kalleberg's Passport To German

By a decision handed down yesterday, in the American Consular Court, Maxine Johnson was bound over for trial before the United States Court for China, on the charge that she stole and sold a passport. The accused was released on the $1,100 cash bond furnished for her appearance before the lower court with instructions that she was to report once a week to her attorney, Mr. J. B. Davies. The date for trial was not fixed. Major C. P. Holcomb, District Attorney, prosecuted.

The accused is under a charge of having stolen a Norwegian passport belonging to P. A. Kalleberg, of the Chinese Customs. Kalleberg was not in court yesterday. In a statement made before Mr. Eitzen, Norwegian consul, Miss Johnson said that she sold the passport to a German naval officer for $1,500, and that she also sold him a ticket to Christiania belonging to Kalleberg. She said that she got a total of $2,250 for the ticket and the passport.

In its decision yesterday the court found that there were sufficient grounds for the belief that a crime had been committed and that the accused had committed it. It therefore directed that she be committed for trial by the higher court. The hearing before the Consular Court was held last Saturday and decision was reserved until yesterday.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. June 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 17
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. June 19
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru July 1
Per C.M. s.s. China..... July 2
Per R.M. s.s. Monteagle.. July 4
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia July 14
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nyanza June 20
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan June 21
Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left Seattle, Wash., on May 30, and is due here on or about June 21, per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru.

The French mail of May 28 is due at Hongkong on June 26, and here on June 30. Left Port Said on June 3, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

The Atlantique also brings the French mails of May 20, ex M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

'Big Lizzie' on Near Eastern British Front

"Somewhere" in the Near East this big "Lizzie" as the gun is called by Tommy Atkins, is ready to fire upon the enemy. The gunners are protected by a wall of sand bags. The outer side of the bag barricade is covered with earth and rubbish to conceal the gun's location.

DREDGING PLANT FOR WHANGPU CONSERVANCY

Local Board Tests New Towboats; Dredgers from Japan Due Here Soon

The Whangpu Conservancy Board is now on the eve of having its own dredging plant for use on the river. The first part of this plant to be available is two towboats, both of which have been built to Lloyd's highest class 100 A1 by the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works.

The vessels were tried officially on Thursday afternoon on the Customs Marks at the Seven Mile Reach in the presence of the officials interested, Mr. H. Von Heidenstam, Engineer-in-Chief and Mr. H. L. Fletcher, representing the Board and Lloyd's respectively.

The vessels are named Li-Hua and Li-Mao and both exceeded the contract speed and power.

The same dockyard has three hopper barges ready for delivery, which will be available to start dredging as soon as the dredgers now building in Japan arrive here.

It is expected that by the end of the month the whole dredging apparatus will be in operation.

Inflated Food Prices Cause Dutch Rioting

Sabre Charges Necessary To Disperse Crowds; Government Takes Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, June 15.—Yesterday, a deputation of hundreds of women waited on the Premier and Minister of the Interior, demanding a reduction in the price of food-stuffs. The Minister of the Interior said that the Government had adopted measures which it hoped would be effective.

There were demonstrations in Rotterdam. The police charged with their sabres, dispersing the crowds, after the windows of the food-shops were broken.

Offer Lloyd George War Office Control

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 15.—It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George has been offered the post of Secretary of State for War.

The Weather

Fresh north to north-west breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 83.0 and the minimum 66.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 89.6 and 76.2.

Wilson Leads 75,000 Washington People In Preparedness Parade

Says Political Blackmailing In Foreign Power's Interests Must Be Stopped

Reuter's Service

Washington, June 14.—Today, President Wilson, carrying the American flag, led 75,000 men, women and children in a preparedness parade, to emphasise the demand of the Capital for an adequate army and navy. In a speech made after the parade, President Wilson declared that the attempts of foreign-born persons to blackmail the political parties in the interest of a foreign government must be stopped.

St. Louis, June 14.—The prediction made by ex-Governor Glynn, the chairman of the Democratic Convention, that President Wilson would be re-elected, evoked a demonstration which only ceased on the solicitation of the speaker.

The delegates forced Mr. Glynn to repeat a passage in his speech declaring that "Americans are willing to fight and to die when reason primes the rifle and when honor draws the sword." This was cheered frantically.

Tears streamed down the face of William Jennings Bryan, who was seated among the newspaper reporters, causing shouts of: "Wilson's policy satisfies Bryan!"

RUSSIAN FLEET BREAKS GERMAN BALTIC CONVOY

Several Sunk, Others Seek Safety on Swedish Coast; Kaiser Loses Warship

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, June 14.—Last night, there was a fight, which lasted for 45 minutes, in the Baltic, off Braviken, between German armed trawlers and an unknown force. A German trawler has arrived at Nykoeping, with five wounded on board, but has refused to give any information.

The newspaper version is that thirteen German merchantmen were steaming south, convoyed by three destroyers, an auxiliary cruiser and some armed trawlers, when they were attacked by Russian destroyers and submarines. The convoy dispersed, the merchantmen fleeing for the Swedish coast.

It is reported that several were sunk. More German wounded are arriving.

London, June 15.—Berlin admits the destruction of an auxiliary ship, south-east of Stockholm, as the result of an attack made by four Russian destroyers, off Nykoeping Bay, on Tuesday night. It says that the shells fired by the Russian vessels set the ship on fire and her crew blew her up. Her commander and most of the crew were saved.

STANDARD OIL TO LEAD DAYLIGHT SAVING MOVE

Offices Here To Open Hour Earlier, Cutting Time Off At Other End

The Standard Oil Co. [illegible] of the largest hongs in Shanghai, is to adopt the idea in force in England and save an hour of daylight out of every 24 during the summer. The new plan is to be put into operation Monday morning. The company has for years discussed the feasibility of the idea but it is said that this is the first time it has ever been put to a practical test.

The clocks of the hong will not be tampered with. Instead the force will come to work an hour sooner and finish an hour earlier every day.

Formerly, the time in force was from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5. Under the new dispensation the hours will be from 8 to 12 and from 2 to 4.

NAGOYA AT HONGKONG

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, June 16.—The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya arrived this morning.

British Propose Help Be Sent General Joffre

Co-operation Between Allies Growing More Complete, Asquith Affirms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—Mr. Asquith, speaking at Ladybank, today, paid a tribute to Lord Kitchener's boundless self-devotion to the service of his country.

In a survey of the present situation, he spoke of the inspiring advance of the Russians, which was one of the most brilliant feats of the war and of the indomitable resistance of the Italians to the Austrian onslaught, which resistance was becoming more effective every day. Nothing, said Mr. Asquith, could exceed the valor of the French at Verdun.

The co-operation between the Allies is growing more complete. The material and economic factors might well prove one of the deciding factors of the struggle.

British assistance had been offered to Generalissimo Joffre and the steps that would be taken would be dictated by sound strategy.

Mr. Asquith, continuing, said: "The battle off Jutland has established our command of the sea more firmly and unshakably than ever."

Regarding Ireland, he said that a provisional settlement was very esirable, but, after the war, the fabric of the Empire would have to be refashioned and the relations of Great Britain and Ireland and also the Dominions brought into close and connected review.

RUSSIA CONFIDENT CAPTURE OF KOVEL IS ALSO IMMINENT

Occupy Sniatyn, Near Czernowitz, Taking 6,000 More Prisoners

VIGOROUS PURSUIT

Many Villages Vacated By Fleeing Austrians; Cossacks Effective

SKILFUL TACTICS

Keep Russian Losses Down; Kolomea Is Immediate Objective

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 15.—The Russians continue their victorious advance in the direction of Kovel, whose fall is regarded as imminent.

It is officially announced that the Russians have occupied Sniatyn, twenty miles north-west of Czernowitz, where they captured 6,000 prisoners, 6 guns and 10 machine-guns.

The Russians are now half-way from Lutzk to Vladimir-Volynsky. They are employing cavalry with great effect. Some Cossacks, in a brilliant charge, sabred an enemy squadron.

The Russians are vigorously pursuing the Austrians and have captured several villages west and south-west of Dubno. The disorganisation of the enemy is made evident by the fact that General Stcherbatoff has captured 17,414 prisoners and 29 guns on one small sector.

Capture Huge Booty

The material everywhere abandoned by the enemy is so huge that it is impossible to determine the amount. Fighting is developing in the north, where the Germans, south of Smorgon, attempted to attack and were repulsed.

The official communique issued today reported: The Russians continue to drive back the Austrians on the whole front to the Rumanian frontier. The struggle for the possession of the Czernowitz bridgehead continues.

The Austrians are desperately resisting our advance from Lutzk to Vladimir-Volynsky. Despite furious enemy counter-attacks, north of Buczacz, where the Russians recently had a slight set-back, the Russians dislodged the Austrians from the right bank of the Strypa, crossed the river and seized the heights on the left bank.

The communique mentions several engagements with large forces of the enemy in the region of Baranovichi, north of Pinsk Marshes.

Concentrate on Kolomea

The Russians now hold the River Dniester, between the Rumanian frontier and a point considerably westward of the confluence of the Strypa with the Dniester. The most immediate object of the Russian forces in this region is Kolomea, on the Pruth, from which they are three marches distant.

Unless there is a sudden and unexpected change in the strategic situation, only a prompt retreat will save the Austrian right wing from being cut off. The losses suffered by the Russians in forcing the Dniester were small, owing to the very skilful tactics employed. The enemy have not yet received appreciable re-inforcements.

In the Caucasus, an offensive by large Turkish forces in the direction of Bagdad was stopped.

Big Sweeping Movement

London, June 14.—While General Letchitsky's forces are battling for Czernowitz, a sweeping Russian movement is proceeding from Lutzk westwards, towards Vladimir-Volynsk and west-north-west, in the direction of Kovel, which is one of the most vital centers of the enemy's railway and road communications between their western and southern fronts. A successful development of this move would have far-reaching consequences, placing the Austrian armies operating on the Kovel-Sarny railway and also the right flank of Prince Leopold of Bavaria's army in an ominous position.

BELYEA ACQUITTED ON MANSLAUGHTER CHARGE

British Jury Says Not Guilty To Allegation He Caused Coolie's Death

Mr. Alexander Belyea, of the China Vehicle Company, was acquitted by a jury in the British Supreme Court yesterday on the charge of manslaughter brought against him over the death of a ricsha coolie. The case was heard before Sir H. de Sausmarez, Chief Judge, and the following jury:—Messrs. M. E. H. Wells, W. A. Ogden, T. H. R. Shaw, G. J. Turnbull and F. P. Yearley.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, with Mr. K. E. Newman, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. F. Ellis for the defendant.

A native employe of the China Vehicle Co. said that after the conversation between deceased and accused, the latter slapped the coolie with his open hand twice and then kicked him. The coolie did not say anything nor did he look frightened. The coolie, when he walked away, walked straight: he had to bend down to pick up the ricsha shafts. He seemed to be all right then. Two other ricsha coolies went away in front of him. About half an hour afterwards witness was told about the ricsha coolie having been seen dead. He went to have a look at the coolie who appeared to him to be dead. There was a crowd of onlookers. Witness went back and told a foreigner at the office who told him to go and tell accused. Witness did so. On telling him, accused put on his coat and hat and went to see the body. His master then returned to the office. Witness saw a tobacco pipe in deceased's hands.

Cross-examined—The pipe was in his left hand. The coolie admitted he was carrying a hundred catties of cabbages and a hundred catties of onions. Witness had never seen a ricsha coolie struck before at this hong. He was surprised at his master striking the coolie but if the latter had not first told a lie it would not have happened. The coolie first said he was carrying only thirty catties. No warning was given before the striking. The coolie remained standing for some time: he wished his licence back. When he heard a coolie was dead witness throught of the coolie who had been struck.

Mr. F. Aboitiz, a Spanish subject, gave similar evidence. Defendant used his open hand in striking the coolie two or three blows. Mr. Belyea was not angry and they returned to the office without any excitement. Witness did not notice anything wrong with the coolie, who was standing up.

Mr. Ellis then addressed the court on behalf of the accused. He had to prove that deceased did not die as the result of violence inflicted by accused. He did not suggest the two coolies came to the court intending wilfully to tell gross untruths. But it was a fair submission to make that they belonged to a certain class of Chinese who perhaps did not realise in its full importance the necessity of not exaggerating. Counsel then dealt with the evidence of the ricsha coolies.

The accused, without being outrageously annoyed or furiously angry, felt that he could deal with the matter in the way he did. Counsel did not suggest accused was legally right. It was wrong, of course, to strike anyone. The evidence as to the nature of the assault was absolutely contradictory. The doctor could not help them very materially. Accused's position was a painful one. He felt as sorry as anyone that the occurrence took place.

He did not realise, probably, that anything he would do would more than slightly hurt the coolie. He would ask them to hesitate before putting on him the criminal responsibility which the Crown said was his for his conduct on May 23. I there was any reasonable doubt accused was entitled to the benefit of it.

Mr. Wilkinson replied briefly. His friend had gone round the point skilfully but he had not suggested any other reasonable way in which t coolie died and unless that were done then Mr. Belyea must be returned as guilty of manslaughter. The question of punishment, if any, must be left to his Lordship, but they must justify their position there as British subjects. The defence story was that deceased was kicked for the moral offence of telling a lie.

The two facts of this case were the assault, no matter how small or how great, and the fact of the death. It was not the point of the Crown to press the charge but there was a duty on the Crown especially in a case like this. The question of punishment was one for his Lordship but it was a serious matter indeed and they as jurymen had to say whether accused was guilty of manslaughter or not.

His Lordship, addressing the jury, said the case was really quite a simple one, that was to say, he did not say they would find it an easy matter to come to a conclusion but he thought they could narrow the issue they had to consider down to fairly narrow limits. The charge against the prisoner was that he had been guilty of such violence as to cause the death of a fellow creature. That was a serious matter.

He ventured to think that if it were not a serious one—if it were to all intents and purposes an accident—they would not have been troubled with it. But it was more than that. They must consider the matter carefully and give him their opinion as to whether or not they considered this man's death was occasioned by blows which he received from accused. The fact that deceased had a diseased spleen made no difference to their verdict.

If they came to the conclusion that the blows of accused did rupture his spleen then they would return a verdict of guilty. If the Crown had not satisfied them beyond reasonable doubt then the verdict would be not guilty. Undoubtedly it was an assault at law and there was no doubt that within an hour of it being committed the man died. That the exact time was a little vague did not matter at all, on the medical evidence.

The question of the dollar fine was one really outside their inquiry. This class of men, the ricsha coolie, were no doubt difficult to deal with. But that was not the question. They came really to the one important fact of whether the blows were struck in the way the coolies described or in the way in which the accused and his witnesses described, namely, a slight cuff with the open hand which, according to the doctor's evidence, could not have caused death.

Outside the direct evidence there were three alternatives, that the blow was struck before the coolie came to the offices, by the accused, or afterwards. As reasonable men he thought they would come to the conclusion that they ought not to attach too much attention to the first possibility. They had no evidence whatever of such a blow.

It did seem to him rather a strong assumption that the blow was struck beforehand. So that probably they would find it reduced to the other two alternatives. The suggestion of accused that it might have taken place afterwards in consequence of a fall was a consideration which merited their careful attention. They must weigh that story and if they thought there was sufficient in it to make them reasonably doubtful as to whether the accused struck the blows he was accused of, namely, comparatively heavy blows, then of course their faith in the story of the prosecution would to that extent be shaken.

If it was so shaken as to leave them in reasonable doubt as to the blow being struck by accused then their verdict would be one of not guilty. Although the Chinese set no very great value on life itself yet when any person met his death by the act of another it appealed to them in a very serious way, and they looked upon it as a matter which required punishment, either at the hands of the law or by the payment of compensation. He was not by that suggesting it was a put up story but that was the way they looked at it.

The jurymen were absent for half an hour after which it was intimated that they desired to view the scene of the coolie's death.

The jury later returned a verdict of not guilty and accused was discharged.

How Williard-Johnson Fight Films Were Got Into United States

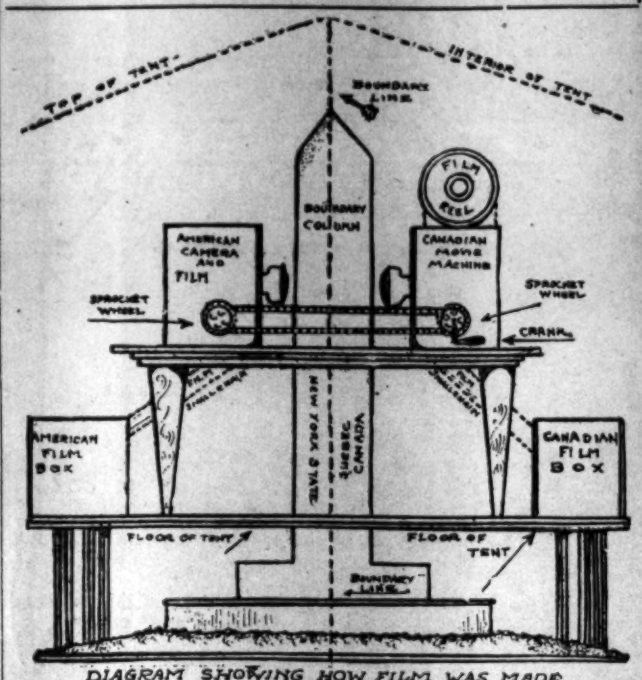

DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW FILM WAS MADE.

Moving pictures of the Willard-Johnson championship battle, though barred by law from the United States, were procured by a ruse which involved establishing a tent across the boundary line. Inside was a table, on one end of which, on the American side was a motion picture camera, which caught and photographed the rays projected from the original film by a movie apparatus on the opposite end of the table, which was on the Canadian side. In this way nothing crossed the line except the rays of light and an endless chain which operated the two machines.

Syracuse, April 21.—While motion pictures of the Johnson-Willard fight at Havana are being shown in New York for the first time, one year after the fistic battle was staged, a Federal Grand Jury here is conducting an investigation into the alleged attempt to evade the law prohibiting the importation of fight films.

According to United States District Attorney D. B. Lucey, the alleged subterfuge of the law took place at Rouse's Point, N. Y. The fight was "staged" just across the Canadian boundary, while a picture machine stood on this side of the line and rephotographed the films. Those present at the time were James J. Johnson, a fight promoter; Lawrence M. D. McGuire, another fight promoter; Harold T. Edwards, an attorney, and Richard Parr, of the Secret Service Department of the Custom Service.

GERMANS SEE TROUBLE COMING IN VERDUN AREA

Keeps Them Expectant, Bringing Lull in Fighting; Only Gunners Are Busy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 15.—A semi-official communique, commenting on the lull at Verdun, says that the Germans are observing an expectant attitude, in view of events of which they feel the menace is becoming more imminent.

The official communique issued yesterday afternoon stated that there was a violent bombardment on the right of the Meuse, but no infantry attack.

The communique in the evening reported intermittent artillery fighting on the whole front north of Verdun, but nothing elsewhere.

London, June 14.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: There were no infantry actions, today, but the enemy heavily shelled the positions we gained, east of Ypres, yesterday. More German prisoners were taken, bringing the total up to 161.

There was a heavy reciprocal bombardment and mining activity at other points today.

THE SEVENTH WIFE

The standard of the American Navy's shows has always been high, but the U. S. S. Brooklyn's theatrical troupe proposes to set a new and even higher criterion in their musical comedy, "The Seventh Wife." As before noted, the play will be presented at the Lyceum Theater on June 23 and 24. There will be 21 musical numbers, most of which have just come out in New York.

There will be much dancing, ranging all the way from the Pirates' Hornpipe to the latest maxixe from Newport. A big feature of the show will be the chorus girls, who dance their way through the first act as Island Girls and through the second act as the wives of Ali Ben Ali. Their chorus dancing and the dancing of the Palace Guard is far above the par of an amateur show.

Probably the best comedian in The Seventh Wife is Boilermaker Sweval, who takes the part of Hassim, right hand man of Ali Ben Ali. His troubles with the wives of Ali Ben Ali are but increased by his efforts to obtain the seventh wife for the harem.

The proceeds will be equally divided between the Navy Relief Fund and local charities. The booking opens at Moutrie's today at 9.00 a.m. The usual prices will prevail, $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00.

Governor of Canton Wounded by Soldier

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, June 16.—The Canton correspondent of the Hongkong Daily Press states that, on the 14th, a soldier shot at the Governor of Canton and seriously wounded him in the neck, so that grave fears are entertained concerning his recovery. The Governor's name is not given and confirmation of the report is unobtainable.

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Shanghai, June 16, 1916. Oriental Sales Manager

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WILSON NOTE CALLED VITAL FACTOR IN WAR

London Editor Says Kaiser's Defeat by President Exceeds That at Verdun

London, May 12.—A. G. Gardiner, editor of the Daily News, on the subject of the Kaiser and the President writes today in his paper as follows:

"It is not easy to measure the significance of the events of this war as they race by, there are some incidents, whose importance will only be fully discovered by time, among these it is not improbable that President Wilson's note will be conspicuous.

"The Kaiser has suffered a defeat more vital than that at Verdun. He knows that with his failure to get a swift decision the British Navy became the dominating factor in the war. He did not dare challenge the British fleet and must therefore use the weapon of terrorism. Through that weapon he would make a bargain with the United States. He would surrender his submarine warfare, if the United States would make us surrender the blockade which was destroying him.

"If the United States fell into this trap one of two things would happen. At best we should, to avoid a rupture with America, lift the blockade or so modify it as to give him a fighting chance. At worst the United States would come into collision with the allies and driven willynilly into sympathy with Germany, and, once in symathy with Germany, anything might happen."

"The scheme has finally failed. The President's note dismissed the idea of bargain. The United States has ranged herself on the side of the allies. She has made an enemy. She must make a friend.

"The President has found that the policy of isolation from the quarrels of Europe is impossible. Whether it likes to or not, the New World must come in to redress the balance of the Old, and isolation will be no more possible when the war is over than it is today.

"That fact is well understood in the United States, and probably by no one better than by the President. He himself clearly has in view a very definite policy for bringing the democracies of the world into closer union. The A B C treaty, by which he has sought to remove the suspicions of the South American Republics and unite them with the United States in a common bond of mutual protection, indicates his trend of mind.

"The extension of such a scheme to Canada would serve as a basis for co-operating with the British Empire on specific issues affecting the peace of the American Continent, and the step from that to complete understanding with the democracies of Europe would be easily taken.

"But the task of smoothing the path to this great goal belongs to us as well as to the United States, and it is in this connection that the Irish question assumes such vital importance. The one permanent difficulty in our relations with America has been the hostility of that large and powerful section of the American people who live under bitter memories of English rule in Ireland. Remove that, and final accommodation between British and American democracies will be established.

"That is an end worth striving for, and may we not hope that the men who have the fate of Ireland in their hands will seize this great moment not only to bring peace to that distracted country but to inaugurate a vaster reconciliation that will make for the peace of the whole earth."

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Injured in Attempt To Imitate Smith

Two Army Aviators Try to Loop The Loop But Machine Falls

Tokio, June 6.—In an attempt to emulate Art Smith and carry a passenger besides, Captain Oka of the army aviation corps at Tokorozawa, and his passenger, Captain Harada, were badly injured yesterday afternoon, in a new machine. They made a flight at Tokorozawa at 3.50 o'clock. When the machine had reached a height of about 800 meters Capt. Oka attempted to loop the loop. The attempt was unsuccessful and the machine fell in a clump of trees. Both officers received severe but not fatal injures.

DESCRIBES SINKING OF PRINCIPE DE ASTURIAS

Former Consul At Nagasaki Is A Survivor of the Sea Disaster

Mr. Carl F. Deichman, formerly American Consul at Nagasaki, was a passenger on the Principe de Asturias which struck a rock and foundered off the coast of South America in March. In a letter to the editor of the Nagasaki Press he gives an interesting account of the disaster, extracts of which are published below:

It was 4.15 the morning of March 5 that we struck and in ten minutes the ship had disappeared beneath the waves. The second officer (who was saved) told me it was only six minutes but I think it was more. Most of the people on board were asleep when the ship struck and those who were able got up on deck in their night clothes to see what was the matter. . . . . I looked once more over the rail on the port side (toward the open sea) and seeing the huge waves on that side together with the large list to port.

I feared the ship would roll over at any moment and so I crossed over to the starboard side and climbed over the rail, letting myself down by the stanchions and rail of the deck below, and was just deciding whether to dive or jump in when a huge wave swept the ship and I was carried off in a roar and swirl of water and foam and was tossed about beneath the water for such a length of time that I thought I would never come to the surface again. However, when I did I shot about half my length out of the water and getting my bearings I struck out for the shore which seemed to be only a courple of hundred yards away. After swimming a few yards and getting in a little smoother water I turned around to see if the ship was still there but it had disappeared in the interval and the water was full of floating debris and many human beings.

I struck out once more for the shore and when getting near it I saw by the flashes of lightning that it was a bold rocky shore and that the breakers were dashing high upon it, so turned and swam once more for open water, and while resting upon a piece of wreckage saw the dim outlines of a life boat floating on the water a short, distance ahead of me, so I swam for it and managed to hold on to one of the life-lines hanging along the side. I called once or twice but received no response, so thought it was empty and tried to get into it but I could not lift myself out of the water into the boat as the sides were too high. The life-boat had apparently floated off when the ship went down and one of the lines caught on the bottom somewhere and held on by a metal davit or something else heavy which acted as an anchor.

A little later when I had rested myself some I managed to lift myself high enough to peer into the boat and then saw that it contained several occupants huddled in the bottom, including one of the women steerage passengers. About this time some men who were swimming in the water nearby called out for help and I managed to grasp and assist them by the aid of a piece of oar, pulling them toward the boat and putting their hands on to the life-line. I then called out to the men in the boat to lend a hand and after a time two responded and catching hold of the man's hand pulled him in, he using my hand and shoulder as a step to get up. In all four men were assisted in this manner by me, which owing to the rough sea was a very difficult and exhausting task. As there was no one to give me a "boost" I could not be hauled in this way so I hung on outside until daylight, and then swam for a life-raft which was floating near with four or five other men on it, and as it was low in the water had no difficulty in getting on it.

During the morning the life-boat brought many more survivors in, including four women of the second class, the total number of survivors being 141 out of a total of 588 people on board. Only seven first class passengers were saved out of about 60, and 48 second and third class passengers out of 335; 86 members of the crew were saved out of 193, or almost half.

In the afternoon the smoke of a steamer was seen, and the life-boat put out to hail it. It proved to be the French cargo boat Vega. They had seen pieces of the wreckage floating about and were themselves on the lookout for signs of survivors and soon located our boat going out toward them and they changed their course and came in toward the boat.

I believe many more people would have been saved or tried to save themselves had they not been told by the members of the crew and stewards' department that there was no danger and to return to their rooms, which many of them did, and before they realized there was danger, the water was in the dining room and corridors, blocking their exit from their state-rooms. Panic seized the steerage passengers from the very beginning, as they were in the forward part of the ship and had but a narrow passage up to the dock, and most of them were caught like rats in a trap by the rapidly rising water from the holds of the ship, and the shrieks and screams of these unfortunates were awful to hear.

If you recollect the descriptions of the sinking of the Titanic a couple of years ago, that part referring to the last few minutes before the plunge beneath the waves and the cries and screams of the survivors swimming about in the water after it, then add to it the wind, rain, thunder and lightning we had, and you will have a clear idea of the happenings during the half hour or more after the Principe de Asturies went down.

I lost everything I had, including all my souvenirs, curios, mementes, photographs, autographs, negatives, jewelry, money, etc., many of the mementos being highly prized by me and impossible to replace and which I had been gathering the past 15 or more years in different parts of the world, and this latter loss is the only one that grieves me.

Poincare Scorns German Peace Hint; Says Teutons Must Admit Defeat

Nancy, May 14.—President Poincare, in an address here today, responded to Germany's declaration regarding peace contained in the German reply to the American note.

"France does not want Germany to tender peace," said the President, "but wants her adversary to ask for peace."

The President then made known clearly the only kind of peace which would be acceptable to France. The address was delivered at the Molitor garrison before a large number of Lorraine refugees, to whom the President, after expressing his sympathies and renewing promises of solicitude and protection, said:

"France will not expose her sons to the dangers of new aggressions. The Central Empires, haunted by remorse for having brought on the war, and terrified by the indignation and hatred they have stirred up in mankind, are trying to make the world believe that the Allies alone are responsible for the prolongation of hostilities—a dull irony which will deceive no one.

"Neither directly nor indirectly have our enemies offered us peace. But we do not want them to offer it to us. We do not want to submit to their conditions; we want to impose ours on them. We do not want a peace which would leave Imperial Germany with the power to recommence the war and keep Europe eternally menaced. We want peace which receives from restored rights serious guarantees of equilibrium and stability. So long as that peace is not assured us, so long as our enemies will not recognize themselves as vanquished, we will not cease to fight."

President Poincare told the refugees that they were only a small number of the victims of the invasion. These, he said, were distributed in all parts of the country, and there was not a department that was not sheltering thousands. Everywhere, he said, they were waiting with calm confidence for the hour of deliverance.

'BREAD OF VICTORY'

New Standard Loaf Compulsory In Paris

Paris, May 12.—Since yesterday Parisians have made the acquaintance of a new form of bread known as national bread or, more poetically, the "bread of victory."

Made of whole wheat, it corresponds to what was popularised some years ago by The Daily Mail under the name of standard bread, and though not so light in composition or so white in texture as the ordinary loaf it is quite as agreeable to the taste and, in the opinion of medical authorities, much more nourishing.

The sale of the new bread is now compulsory, as only whole-wheat flour is milled. The result will be a great economy in flour. The national bread is baked in yard-long rolls familiar to British visitors in Paris, and it has already met with a cordial reception from all classes in the capital.

Pastry-cooks are somewhat uncertain as to how the new 77 per cent. flour will suit them, but with time and experience they should be able to turn out cakes and breakfast rolls as light and tasty as ever.

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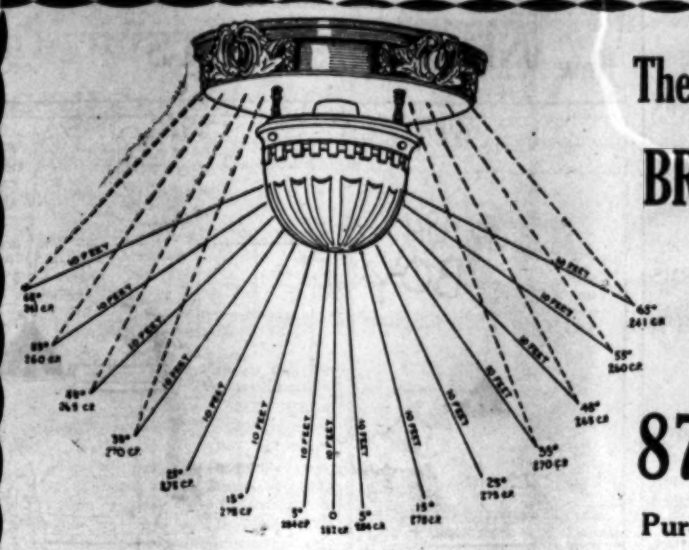

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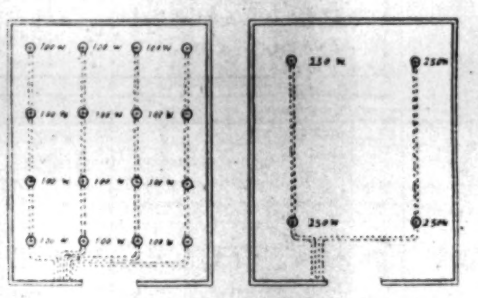

A Concrete Example

¶ This diagram shows the location of direct reflected lights and their wattage. Sixteen 100-watt direct reflected units. Note the great amount of wiring necessary under the old system.

¶ Brascolites were installed: Four 259-watt units. Result far better illumination. The wiring and fixtures (everything) cost less than the wiring only in the other plain

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KAISER'S TROUBLES HAVE REALLY BEGUN, CONSTANT DECLARES

'Germany, Blinded and Bled To Death, Will Revolt Against Government'

BRITAIN'S PEACE TERMS

Milukoff Asserts That Russia Is Firmly In Accord With Her Allies

Paris, May 11.—In response to a request from The New York World for a statement concerning the attitude of France toward certain paragraphs of the German reply to the American note, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, a member of the Senate and before the war distinguished as a French pacifist, has written the following expression of opinion:

"The German Government is receiving the inevitable punishment which awaited it. And that is only the beginning.

"It has deceived the whole world and now nobody can believe it.

Wilson-Kaiser Notes

"Its interminable correspondence with the President of the United States has become insipid. One reads it no longer; every one sees that it is insincere and merely a means of gaining time.

"The German Goverament speaks of humanity and international rights, yet the United States Government knows that its policy is precisely to violate all human and international laws, as it has deliberately violated Belgian neutrality and every one of the articles of The Hague Conventions which it had signed.

"It speaks of its strength. It believes that the United States is unaware of its weakness and it hopes to intimidate Americans by empty words.

"Daily its material and moral strength diminishes while the circle which binds it becomes more and more solid.

Why Germany Is Condemned

"In reality the German Government is condemned because it has menaced the rights and liberty of the world: It has the whole world against it; it will soon have against it Germany herself, its first victim. The moment is approaching when Germany, blinded and bled to death by the pitiless militarism of her own Government, will revolt. Only then shall we have peace—the only durable and possible peace; peace between the peoples, the defenders of right; not peace between militaristic Governments."

'Of Course Germany Wants Peace'

London, May 11.—Prof. Paul Milukoff, the leader of the Constitutional-Democratic Party in Russia and one of the most prominent members of the Duma party now visiting England, in an exclusive interview today discussed Germany's latest peace efforts, saying:

"Of course Germany would like to have peace at this time, when the balance is so much in her favor. But the allies don't want peace, so Germany's efforts in that direction will go for naught.

"You ask me how long I think the war will last. I will quote your great President Abraham Lincoln. He said when the same question was asked him at the time of the Civil War:

"'Until we have attained our object.'

"That is the attitude of the allies in the face of Germany's peace manoeuvers. What would be the use of stopping short of the object we have in view? It would only mean that in ten or fifteen years Europe would be thrown into another great war. We cannot countenance such a thing. We must and will go on until lasting peace can be established.

Wants United States of Europe

"Personally, I think that could best be done by the creation of the United States of Europe along the lines of nationality. That is a good basis for future peace.

Prof. Milukoff compared the growing strength of the allies and the declining strength of the central powers to indicate why he feels certain that the allies will be victorious.

"Germany wants peace," he continued, "because she has reached the zenith of her strength and now is growing weaker, whereas the allies are only just mobilizing their full strength. This mobilization means her sure defeat. It is only through defeat that the German mind can be impressed."

Speaking of Germany's efforts to sow dissension among the allies, he said:

"Yes, in their blundering way they tried to do so but couldn't. The feeling that inspires the people of Russia to fight this war to a successful conclusion is the same feeling which permeates France and the same feeling which I find here in England. The allies are of one mind.

"By accepting conscription this country has undergone a revolution in its determination to beat Germany.

"My own country never has been more united than now and it is getting rid of all traces of German influence. It is a harder matter to uproot all the German financial connections in Russia, but that is being gradually done too.

Praises Wilson's Latest Notes

"I have watched the patient but firm attitude of the United States in dealing with Germany and her bomb plotters and the last note to Germany is excellent."

Being asked the true reason for the appearance of Russian troops in France, he answered: "To show that we are fighting side by side with our allies for the same cause."

Britain Still Firm

London, May 11.—Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was asked today for a statement of England's position in connection with the peace suggestions which have recently emanated from Berlin and elsewhere. He replied:

"I am sorry I cannot answer beyond what was said by the Prime Minister to the French Senators and Deputies on April 10 and to members of the Russian Duma on May 9, and the statement on peace made by Lord Robert Cecil on May 6, with all of which I cordially agree."

At a Government reception to visiting French Senators and Deputies April 10 in Lancaster House, Prime Minister Asquith replied to a speech made in the Reichstag in which the German Chancellor declared that Germany was ready to negotiate peace. Among other things Mr. Asquith said:

Asquith's Declaration

"As a result of this war we intend to establish the principle that international problems must be handled by free negotiation on equal terms between free peoples, and that this settlement shall no longer be hampered or swayed by the overmastering dictation of a Government controlled by a military caste. That is what I mean by the destruction of Prussia—nothing more; but nothing less.

"The allies desire and are determined to see once again the old Belgium. She must not be allowed to suffer permanently from the wanton, wicked invasion of her freedom, and that which has been broken down must be repaired and restored."

Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in a statement issued May 6, said "Of the German peace overtures, if such they are to be called:"

Cecil's Statement

"It may be that the Germans want peace; if so, it is because they fear defeat. Our attitude at any rate is unchanged. We shall sheathe it gladly. But we should be untrue to our trust, we should be betraying civilization, if we abandoned our task until we have re-established in Europe the supremacy of law, the sanctity of treaties and the right of all nations, great or small, to live their lives, to fulfill their destinies, free from the intolerable menace of Prussian militarism."

Lansing Not In Parley

Washington, May 11.—Secretary of State Lansing issued today a statement that there is not a shred of truth in the report that he has been a party to a peace parley being carried on by the British Ambassador and J. P. Morgan, and he is considering the advisability of barring from the State Department representatives of the New York morning paper which circulated the story.

A well organized propaganda is being carried on by persons close to the German Embassy to give the impression that Germany is anxious to make peace on terms that might be considered equitable.

The World was advised tonight on the highest authority that this Government has not received from any responsible source a proposal for peace parleys which could be used as the basis for the belief that there is a propsect for early peace. The Administration knows in a general way what both sets of belligerents demand as the basis for peace terms, but they are so far apart that the President does not deem it wise to take any steps. The situation in this regard, is precisely the same as it has been for several months.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

HEY GRAY KILL THAT WHILE ITS HAPPY
OH BOY!!
PIPE THE FACE ON HIM— YOUD THINK HE JUST BIT A QUINCE
HES A HOT SKETCH
WHO DOES THAT GUY THINK HE'S TALKIN TO. WHEN HE CALLS ME BY MY NAME ILL GO
PUBLICITY DEPARTMENT
THAT NEW BOOB IS FROM SOME COLLEGE I THINK—HES GOT THREE FUNNY LOOKIN' PINS ON HIS VEST— RAH-RAH— LET HIM WORK
IF NERVE WAS A SLIGHT SHOCK THAT RAH RAH BOY WOULD BE A THIRD RAIL— PIPE THE GAIT ON THE LAD
SO THIS IS THE BRONNIX
INDOOR SPORTS
WATCHING THE COLLEGE GRADUATE WHO IS JUST BREAKING IN GIVE THE CLERKS CALLING HIM A NASTY LOOK.

LEGAL FIGHT FOR APPAM BEGUN IN UNITED STATES

Norfolk, Va., May 12.—When the proceedings to determine possession of the captured British liner Appam brought as a German prize to this port were begun in Federal Court here today, Judge Waddill, over the protest of counsel for the German Embassy, made public for the first time the State Department's communication of March 2 to Count von Bernstorff.

It disclosed that the department considered the case one involving legal questions to be decided by the Courts, and contrary to what has heretofore been generally understood, expressed the view that the Appam did not fall within the protecting clauses of the Prussian-American treaty. It pointed out that the treaty granted asylum for vessels of war accompanying prizes, but does not protect the spoils of war deposited in an American port.

Chief Officer Dennits of the Appam gave her position when captured as one hundred miles from the position designated by Lieut. Berg, her German captor. The effect is to show that this was 1,590 miles from Emden and 3,051 from Norfolk, and that Emden was the place to take the prize.

DEPRESSED GERMANS

Executions By Lot For Killing An Officer

By H. Hamilton Fyfe

Petrograd, May 12.—There are many signs that the German troops are depressed by the disappointment of their hopes, based on promises made by their leaders throughout the winter, that the spring would see Riga and Dvinsk easily captured and that the end of the war with Russia would immediately follow. An unfinished letter found on a sergeant who was wounded and made prisoner in a skirmish on the Dvina, which he had been writing to a relation in Germany when the fighting began, said: "We do not talk any more about taking Dvinsk, only about holding our present positions. Officers talk this way. Also it is very hard not to get any rest. It was said in January that a lot more troops would be sent here. We have seen nothing of them yet. The Russians are very strong, and their artillery is terrific."

Naturally soldiers in low spirits are not eager to rush into danger. A few days ago near Lake Boginski the enemy made several attempts to leave his trenches, but each time he was driven back by a well-directed rain of shells. When this had gone on for some time the men of one company refused to obey orders and the officer in command cursed them, to no purpose. Then he drew his revolver and shot three or four. The company now obeyed, but the effort was useless, the hurricane fire of the Russian batteries forcing them back. The same night an officer was murdered with a bayonet thrust, and thereupon ten men were chosen by lot and executed and the rest sent to the rear.

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The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

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"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."
JOHN J. LEPPA, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"For several years I recommended your 'Castoria' and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., New York City.

"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."
VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

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"Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."
J. A. PARKER, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.

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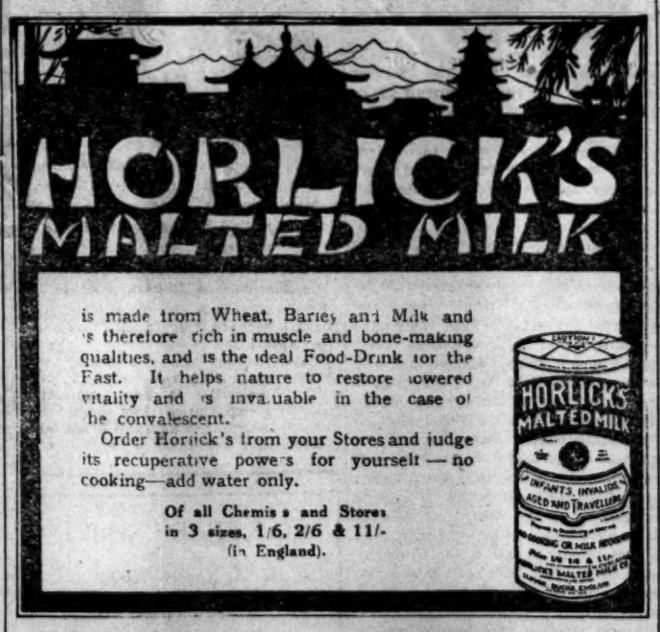

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SPORTS - Latest News of Athletic World - GOSSIP

BASEBALL GAME TODAY, LOCALS vs. CINCINNATI

Tomorrow Brooklyn Plays Cincinnati at the Race Course

A baseball game between Shanghai and Cincinnati will be played at the Race Course this afternoon. Tomorrow afternoon Brooklyn and Cincinnati will clash. Today's game will start at 3 o'clock. The game tomorrow begins at 2.30.

Today's Cricket

S.C.C. v. Country Club

The undermentioned teams have been chosen to take part in this match on S.C.C. ground at 2 p.m. today:—

S.C.C.—A. E. Lanning (Capt.), D. Campbell, W. C. G. Clifford, A. A. Claxton, W. J. Hawkings, E. G. Tait, C. E. M. Thomson, C. C. Whitehead, C. A. S. Williams, A. J. Daniels and A. N. Other.

Country Club.—F. W. Potter (Capt.), Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, E. W. Stagg, W. C. D. Turner, V. H. Lanning, K. E. Newman, L. Walker, E. O. Cumming, G. M. Billings, J. H. Teesdale, and S. Wheeler.

2nd XI S.C.C. v. St. Andrew's C.C.

The above match will be played today, on St. Andrew's ground at 2 p.m.

The following will represent the 2nd XI:—W. E. Anderson, C. S. Cheetham, W. J. Monk, T .G. Smeaton, W. H. L. Warrener, D. Cooke, P. T. Hollander, G. C. Ross, Capt. Tippin, J. E. Cameron and A. H. Leslie (Capt.).

S.R.C. 2nd XI v. S.P.S. Old Boys

To be played on the S.R.C. ground commencing at 2.30 p.m.

S.P.S.—C. Bowern, D. Drake, J. J. Ellis, A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.), R. A. Komaroff, F. Madar, G. Madar, A. J. Mooney, C. E. Ollerdessen, A. de Souza and A. V. White.

Reserves:—H. J. Sanft, E. J. Cooke and E. V. Rowland.

B.A.T. v. Police

The following have been selected to represent the B.A.T. C.C. v. the Police Cricket Club to be played on the Police C.C. ground (Race Course) today; play to commence at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—H. Anderson, H. G. Boyling, H. E. Brewer, J. E. Cameron, W. C. Foster (Capt.), R. W. Johnston, J. B. Katz, H. Langley, G. F .E. Norris, C. S. Peacock and E. F. Thorpe.

Parsee C.C. v. S.-N. Railway C.C.

The above cricket match will be played today on the Markham Road ground. A special train will leave Shanghai at 2.40 to convey members and visitors to the ground.

Following will represent the Parsees:—B. C. Sethna (Capt.), J. P. Lalcaca, S. M. Talati, S. Viccajee, E. D. Damri, C. B. Sethna, C. H. Bhopra, B. S. Khambata, J. H. Shroff, H. S. Madon and R. H. Ragi.

Reserves:—K. D. Karanjia and H. L. Sopariwala.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Team:—Messrs. H. Middleton, W. O. Lancaster, D. McKay, L. P. Quincey, C. L. W. Bailey, Ho Wing-chun, F. D. Mulvey, B. L. Cheetham, H. T. Mousley, E. T. Forestier and H. Morgan. Reserves:— F. Dunstan, H. C. Ho, R. Glendinning and C. L. G. Wayne.

Big League Baseball

Standings May 21

National League

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P...
Brooklyn	15	9	.625
Philadelphia	15	11	.577
Boston	13	11	.542
Chicago	15	15	.500
New York	12	13	.480
Cincinnati	15	17	.469
St. Louis	14	17	.453
Pittsburg	12	18	.400

American League

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Cleveland	21	10	.677
Washington	19	11	.633
New York	14	12	.538
Boston	14	15	.483
Detroit	13	17	.433
Chicago	13	18	.419
Philadelphia	12	17	.414
St. Louis	11	17	.393

Pacific Coast League

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Vernon	26	17	.605
San Francisco	26	19	.578
Los Angeles	20	21	.488
Salt Lake	18	21	.462
Portland	15	19	.441
Oakland	19	27	.413

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Lawn Bowls

The first round of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club's rink competition will be played at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon. The draw has resulted as follows:—

J. T. Disselduff (skip)	G. H. Phillips (skip)
H. H. Fowler	D. MacDonald
A. N. Other	C. E. Pearson
W. Dutton	E. M. Reid
J. C. Macdougall (skip)	R. A. Lawson (skip)
J. Park	S. Hammond
E. Wheen	A. W. Dewhurst
F. B. Walker	R. Simmons
G. L. Campbell (skip)	O. Crewe-Read (skip)
G. Dunlop	W. A. Ogden
B. Hunting	V. Grundy
A. W. Starling	D. MacGregor
C. W. Porter (skip)	D. M. Graham (skip)
A. G. Mossop	H. B. Stewart
E. Payne	C. W. Marshall
H. Browett	W. J. Vine
L. Evans (skip)	C. M. Bain (skip)
E. Hunter	F. L. Marshall
J. Scotson	J. Quin
W. J. Grey	J. A. Smallbones
A. D. Bell (skip)	W. N. C. Allen (skip)
J. J. Sheridan	E. C. Emmett
J. Valentine	W. J. Gande
J. B. Grant	J. M. C. Galletly
A. Gray (skip)	J. C. Thomson (skip)
F. Large	D. Mennie
F. A. Sampson	J. Frost
A. Samson	Dr. J. W. Ross

S.L.B.C. v. S.R.C.

This match will be played at the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club Sunday afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock.

The following will represent the S. L. B. C.—W. N. C. Allen, A. D. Bell, G. L. Campbell, J. T. Disselduff, G. Dunlop, L. Evans, H. H. Fowler, E. Hunter, F. Large, R. A. Lawson, J. C. Macdougall, F. L. Marshall, G. H. Phillips, C. W. Porter, J. Scotson and R. Simmons.

S. V. C. Orders

Corps Orders by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant, S. V. C. Headquarters, 15 Canton Road, Shanghai, June 16, 1916.

52. Municipal Challenge Cup. The 1915 competition for the above trophy will take place on Saturday, July 1, 1916, at 2.30 p.m.

Details of the Competition have been issued to O. C. Units and are posted at headquarters.

Revolver Club

In future monthly revolver competitions there will be one re-entry allowed and only members will compete for the "Expert's Medal." Since the Club was formed the Expert's Medal has been won by 18 resident and 21 non-resident members (including 5 lady experts). In the Marksman's Class, 124 resident and 187 non-resident members (including 23 ladies) have passed the test. The June competition calls for 20 shots to be fired at different ranges, time limit 5 minutes. The ladies' championship competition is postponed until Autumn.

Lansing to Ask Civil Trial for Former U.S. Diplomat; Irish Rebel

JAMES M. SULLIVAN.

New York, May 12.—Secretary of State Lansing has asked the British government for details of the arrest of James M. Sullivan, former United States Minister to Santo Domingo, now a prisoner in the Tower of London, for his alleged connection with the Irish Rebellion. In all probability Mr. Lansing will ask for a civil trial for Sullivan.

Sullivan who was formerly a New York lawyer, was appointed as Minister to Santo Domingo through the influence of William Jennings Bryan, but resigned last year after charges of being connected with commercial enterprises in the island were brought against him.

CHOOSE SIGNOR BOSELAS FOR PREMIER OF ITALY

Doyen of Chamber Forming Cabinet; Bissolats and Orlando Co-operate

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 14.—Signor Boselas, the doyen of the Chamber, is forming a Cabinet, in co-operation with Signor Bissolats and Signor Orlando.

FIGHTING IN EGYPT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 14.—An official communique issued by the Egyptian Government reports that a successful air-attack was made on the 13th, on the enemy's camps and aerodrome at El Arish and Dir Mazar. A Fokker was driven down.

A hostile aeroplane attacked Serapeum, on the same day, without doing any damage. The machine tried, without result, to drop bombs into the Canal, but it was driven off by gun-fire.

Wilson Delays Signing Army Bill; Gives Measure Acid Test

Declares That Never Will He Permit U. S. To Be Drawn Into Entangling Alliance

Washington, May 31.—President Wilson in his Memorial Day speech here yesterday explained why he has delayed affixing his signature to the army bill, recently passed by both houses of Congress, when he told a huge audience that he was subjecting every clause of the measure to an acid test. President Wilson also declared that business men who have voted in favor of "preparedness" must allow their employes freedom to volunteer.

Further in his speech, the President declared that never as long as he was chief executive of the United States would he ever consent to the country becoming involved in any entangling alliance.

Another feature of President Wilson's address was his vigorous declaration of America's decision not to submit to aggression, and her readiness to fight.

The kernel of his speech was the declaration that "America will not submit to aggression either within or without," to which he added that if this aggression were continued America is "ready to fight."

He spoke of the presence of aliens on American soil, and said of them: "Aliens who are not in accord with the American spirit must be cast out."

JAPANESE EMPEROR SEES U.S. AVIATOR FLY

Art Smith Loops the Loop Over The Nijubashi for Japan's Rulers

Tokio, June 7.—The Emperor of Japan and the Empress, holding in her arms the infant Prince, witnessed yesterday afternoon one of the best exhibitions Art Smith has given since his arrival in Japan. By permission of the Imperial Household, the American aviator circled the palace grounds, looped the loop and made his thrilling spiral drop for Their Majesties just over the Nijubashi.

This is the first time that any aviator has been honored by permission to give a special exhibition for the rulers of Japan. This was Mr. Smith's last flight in Tokio.

The Emperor and Empress went out into the open space where the horses of the Imperial stables are exercised to see the flight. Both expressed extreme pleasure at the feats performed for their special benefit and were amazed at the remarkable control over his machine which Mr. Smith showed. The Imperial pair were accompanied by General Nagaoka, president of the National Aviation Association, and Viscount Kaneko, who explained the evolutions of the aviator's biplane.

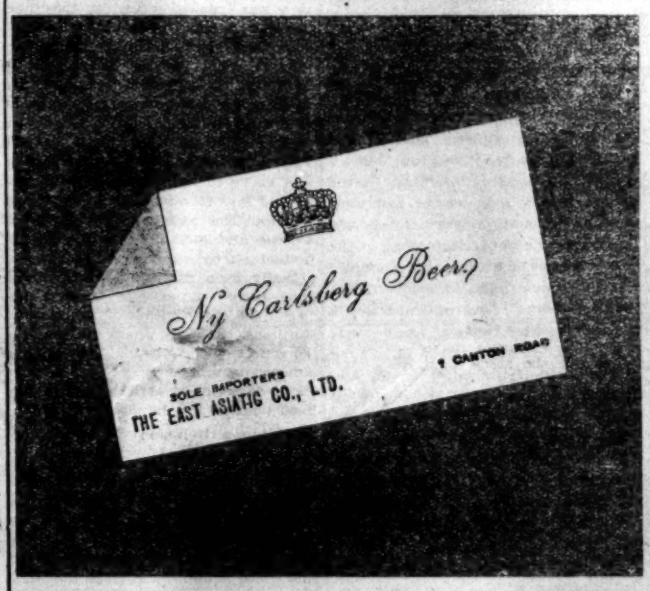
ITALIAN SUCCESSES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 14.—The official communique issued today reported: Austrian attacks on the Posina front, on Monday evening, were repulsed, with heavy loss.

On Tuesday, the enemy heavily shelled the whole front from the Adige to the Brenta. We effectively countered.

An attempt to re-capture the positions won by the Italians in Upper Boite collapsed.



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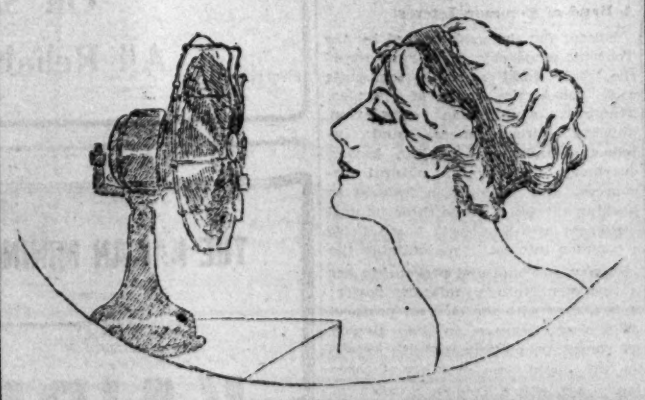

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Fresh north to north-west breezes between China and Japan following the depression. Cyclonic circulation on the north of the China Sea. Variable breezes in the Formosa Channel.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 17, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Pocket Nerve in Hygiene

(Exchange)

THE present wave of antagonism to alcohol has been set in motion by the well established physiological fact that the efficiency of the individual, in every vocation, is impaired by its habitual use. Many examples, like that of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, also the German railways and many industrial corporations, may be cited to demonstrate the influence of the pocket nerve as exceeding that of sentiment.

Temperance advocates had been thundering their eloquent appeals in behalf of prohibition, in vain, until employers of large numbers of men became convinced that the habitual use of alcohol by their employees handicaps their efficiency and thus affects the income of the enterprise. Regulations were then made for their control, when on duty, and later the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other industrial institutions sought to discover the tendencies of their employees in the matter of alcohol when not on duty.

That the pocket nerve is a potent promoter of sanitation is evident from the fact that large industrial enterprises, like the United States Steel Corporation, have instituted various modes of safeguarding the health and working capacity of their employees, at large expense. A recent address before the New England Tuberculosis Conference by Mr. Jonathan Godfrey clearly points out the importance and value of hygiene in the promotion of efficiency of employees.

Discussion of these problems of welfare work is far more important than the disputes over the working hours and wage questions. In a small shop diffusion of disease among employees may not be serious, but when one manufacturer proposes to employ thirty thousand men and women, the questions of housing, bath and toilet facilities, light and ventilation become important problems. So it has come to be recognized that greater efficiency of employees is bound to result from the maintenance of their good physical and mental condition.

The wise managers of large industrial enterprises have learned from the army and navy, police and fire departments, and from some railway services, that the environment of their working people must be sanitary, in order that they may meet competition successfully.

A good system of medical examination is urged as the basis of economic service to the employee, the employer and through them to the community. In Germany exact reports are required by the insurance institutions, for use as data for information in the solution of such problems. Many firms have favored and co-operated with employees' relief associations, because compulsory insurance by the State is held to be unconstitutional. Systematic examination of operatives, by physicians expert in tuberculosis, has been adopted, on the advice of the lamented Dr. Theodore B. Sachs of Chicago, by firms like Montgomery, Ward and Co., Swift and Co., Sears, Roebuck and Co. and the International Harvester Company, which, like the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of this city, co-operate with benefit associations in sharing with employees the expense of sanitarium care.

Undesirables

(New York Sun)

CORPORAL John Robinson of the British army, Irish by birth, an exchanged prisoner by the accident of war, testified yesterday in the Old Bailey, on the trial of Sir Roger Casement for high treason that:

"Casement visited 300 Irishmen in his camp, offering $50 to each one who would desert the British colors.

"About fifty of the 300 Irishmen accepted the offer and enlisted in the German army.

"His testimony was corroborated by that of John Cronin, another exchanged prisoner.

"Cronin said they were promised that if Germany emerged from the war defeated the German Government would pay their transportation to America."

These fifty soldiers were not conscripts or pressed men, but volunteers who entered the British army without compulsion. They undertook the dangers of a soldier's life of their own free will. Their violation of their oath and enlistment against their country, to fight the men with whom they had stood side by side, are therefore peculiarly abhorrent, and the possibility that their present employers may eventually transfer them to that portion of America embraced within the boundaries of the United States is a matter of serious import to this country.

The United States does not want them. It has no room for them. If Germany considers them good enough to wear her uniform, they should be good enough to wear her citizenship; and certainly this nation should offer no asylum to such as they.

STUDYING THE SUN

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12—The experiment of trying to make a plant grow twenty-four hours a day by exposing it to electrical light at night was tried not long ago by scientists of the Department of Agriculture. Had it been a success, wonders might have been accomplished in the rapid production of food crops. A nation at war, for example, would have been able to double the productivity of its soil.

All of these large possibilities were nipped in the bud. The plant grew with abnormal rapidity for a time, and then it got sick. Even though the same amount of light and heat were supplied by electricity at night as the sun afforded during the day, the plant could not grow healthily without sunlight.

This experiment shows that solar radiation—quite apart from the temperature it produces—is an essential to plant life; yet it is the one element in climate which has not been closely studied until recently. Temperature, wind, rainfall and all of the other things that go to make up weather have been carefully observed and charted. You can write to the weather bureau and ask them about the climate of almost any township in the United States, and they will give it to you for every season of the year in exact figures. The only thing they can not tell you is the amount of solar radiation received by that particular township, unless you live in one of four places where investigations of solar radiation are being carried on.

When these investigations have been made in all parts of the United States, one more element in climate, one more factor in agriculture,will have been charted and put to intelligent use. A real step forward in the control of man over nature will have been taken.

It is known, for example, that in countries where solar radiation is strong, sugar beets yield a far higher percentage of sugar in proportion to their bulk. This suggests that solar radiation is an essential element in the conversion of starch into sugar within the plant.

This study of the sun's energy also opens another fascinating possibility—that of putting the sun to work. The construction of a practicable motor which would use the heat of the sun would solve the power question for ever. The price of gasoline would worry us no longer. Power would be free and inexhaustible.

The problem is particularly tempting because it can easily be solved on a small scale. Anyone can build a sun motor that will turn a little wheel, and in Southern California one was constructed with a concave mirror surface which focused the rays of the sun so as to develop a considerable power. It was not, however, commercially practicable. The secret of how to capture and concentrate the heat of the sun's rays remains unsolved. Scientific observation, however, may show the way. Dr. Kimball, who is conducting the investigations at Washington, recently discovered quite by accident that when an electric light bulb is exposed to sunlight the filament quickly attains a temperature above boiling. This suggests that a large glass vacuum filled with filaments might capture and store the sun's energy in usable quantities. The idea is offered to inventors for what it may be worth.

Studies of solar radiation are now being carried on by the Government at four points—Madison, Wis.; Lincoln, Nebr.; Santa Fe, N.M.; and Washington, D. C. Observations are made of the amount of heat that a given area receives from the sun, and of the amount that is radiated from the earth, under all conditions and at all times of the year. This information is accurately charted for a number of years, so that by referring to the chart you can determine, for example, just how much solar radiation your garden ought to receive during the first week in June.

Separate observations are made of the amount of light afforded by the sun; the direct light and that reflected from clouds and the earth being carefully distinguished.

The investigations of the sun's heat are made by a pyrheliometer, which has been brought to a very high state of perfection. Its principle is simple. A bright metal plate which will absorb the rays of the sun is exposed in a glass case on the roof of the building. This plate is connected by wires with a "resistance" in an electrical circuit in the laboratory. In accordance with a well-known electrical law, the heat increases this resistance thus affecting the current, which actuates a pen. Thus the variations of temperatures are accurately recorded in the course of a line.

The measurement of the heat that is radiated from the earth is of far more importance than you would suspect; for it is chiefly this "second" heat that warms our atmosphere. All heat travels in waves. The sun's heat reaches the earth in very long wave-lengths, which penetrate the atmosphere and are absorbed by the earth. Later this heat is radiated out again in short wave-lengths which are held by the atmosphere.

This radiation of heat has given rise to some striking phenomena. It has long been known to mountain people, for example, that high up on mountain sides there are belts of land in which no frost forms, even when there is frost in the valleys below. These "thermal belts" were also long known to the weather experts; but the first accurate observations of them were made quite recently. The weather men went to a region in the Allegheny Mountains where this phenomenon was known to occur, and established several stations on the mountain-side, the highest being seventeen hundred feet above the valley. They found that during the day it was four degrees colder at this elevation than in the valley; but as soon as the sun went down this condition began to reverse itself, and by eight o'clock at night the valley was colder than the mountain top. This was found to be due to the reflected heat. It warmed the air in the valley, which began to rise because it was lighter, while at the same time the cold air of the upper slopes fell. This process continued practically all night, the valley filling with cold air, while heat rose from its bottom to warm the mountains. In this region, it was possible to raise fruit far up the mountain-side; but the blossoms were always killed by frost in the valley.

The light of the sun is measured in foot-candles, which is a unit approximately equal to the candle-power in which electric light is expressed. The investigators have found that in January at noon, when the sun is shining, it is giving us about four thousand foot-candles of light, while in June it attains a power of ten thousand foot-candles. Much of this light is reflected from the sky, especially when there are white clouds in it. The amount varies from one thousand to three thousand foot-candles. At sunset there are only one hundred foot-candles of light, and when the sun is sixty degrees below the horizon, there is one-tenth of one foot-candle. Yet even in this light large print may be read. Thus it is seen that the human eye may be adjusted in a single day to lights varying from one-tenth to ten thousand foot-candles.

An interesting result of these light measurements is a table which gives the exact length of twilight at all times of the year. This information has some immediate practical bearing in lawsuits arising out of collisions. On the Great Lakes especially, the weather men are frequently called upon to determine whether a certain hour was within twilight, as the law provides that boats must show certain lights at dark.

Although measurements of solar radiation have been made in other countries, those now being carried on by the Government Weather Bureau are the most extensive and complete. They constitute an important American contribution to the world's scientific knowledge.

Looking Ahead

The United States, France, Britain and Russia

(By H. G. Wells in The Daily Chronicle)

In this paper I propose to specialise a little about the future development of these four great States whose destinies are likely to be much more closely interwoven than their past histories have been. I believe that the stars in their courses tend to draw these States together into a dominant peace alliance, maintaining the peace of the world. There may be other stars in that constellation—Italy, Japan, a confederated Latin America, for example; I do not propose to deal with that possibility now, but only to dwell upon the development of understandings and common aims between France, Russia, and the English-speaking States.

They have all shared one common experience during the last two years; they have had an enormous loss of self sufficiency. This has been particularly the case with the United States of America. At the beginning of this war, the United States were still possessed by the glorious illusion that they were aloof from general international politics, that they needed no allies, and need fear no enemies, that they constituted a sort of asylum from war and all the bitter stresses and hostilities of the old world. Themselves secure, they could intervene with grim resolution to protect their citizens all over the world. Had they not bombarded Algiers?

I remember that soon after the outbreak of the war I lunched at the Savoy Hotel in London when it was crammed with Americans suddenly swept out of Europe by the storm. My host happened to be a man of some diplomatic standing and several of them came and talked to him. They were full of these old-world ideas of American immunity. Their indignation was comical even at the time. Some of them had been hustled; some had lost their luggage in Germany. When, they asked, was it to be returned to them? Some seemed to be under the impression that, war or no war, an American tourist had a perfect right to travel about in the Vosges or up and down the Rhine, just as he thought fit. They thought he had just to wave a little American flag and the referee would blow a whistle and hold up the battle until he had got by safely. One family had actually been careering about in a cart—their automobile seized—between the closing lines of French and Germans, brightly unaware of the disrespect of bursting shells for American nationality. . . . Since those days the American nation has lived politically a hundred years.

Shedding a Delusion

The people of the United States have shed their delusion that there is an eastern and a western hemisphere, and that nothing can ever pass between them but immigrants and tourists and trade, and realised that this world is one round globe that gets smaller and smaller every decade if you measure it by days' journeys. They are only going over the lesson the British have learnt in the last score or so of years. This is one world, and bayonets are a crop that spreads. Let them gather and seed, it matters not how far from you, and a time will come when they will be sticking up under your nose. There is no real peace but the peace of the whole world, and that is only to be kept by the whole world resisting and suppressing aggression wherever it arises. To anyone who watches the American Press this realisation has been more and more manifest. From dreams of aloofness and ineffable superiority, America comes round very rapidly to a conception of an active participation in the difficult business of statecraft. She is thinking of alliances, of throwing her weight and influence upon the side of law and security.

So far as I can judge, the American mind is eminently free from any sentimental leaning towards the British. Americans have a traditional hatred of the Hanoverian Monarchy and a democratic disbelief in autocracy. They are far more acutely aware of differences than resemblances. They suspect every Englishman of being a bit of a gentleman and a bit of a flunkey. I have never found in America anything like that feeling common in the mass of English people that prevents the use of the word "foreigner" for an American; there is nothing to reciprocate the sympathy and pride that English and Irish Republicans and Radicals feel for the States.

Few Americans realise that there are such beings as English Republicans. What has linked them with the British hitherto has been very largely the common language and literature; it is only since the war began that there seems to have been any appreciable development of fraternal feeling. And that has been not so much discovery of a mutual affection as the realisation of a far closer community of essential thought and purpose than has hitherto been suspected. The Americans, after thinking the matter out with great frankness and vigor, do believe that Britain is on the whole fighting against aggression and not for profit, that she is honestly backing France and Belgium against an intolerable attack, and that the Hohenzollern Empire is a thing that needs discrediting and, if possible, destroying, in the interests of all humanity, Germany included. And they find that, allowing for their greater nearness, the British are thinking about these things almost exactly as they think about them.

A Real Search for Affinities

There is evidence of a real search for American affinities among the other peoples of the world; it is a new war-made feature of the thoughtful literature and journalism of America. And it is interesting to note how partial and divided these affinities must necessarily be. Historically and politically the citizen of the United States must be drawn most closely to France. France is the one other successful modern Republic; she was the instigator and friend of American liberation. With Great Britain the tie of language, the tradition of personal freedom, and the strain in the blood are powerful links. But both France and Britain are old countries, thickly populated, with a great and ancient finish and completeness, full of implicit relationships; America is, by comparison, crude, uninformed, explicit, a new country, still turning fresh soil, still turning over but half-explored natural resources.

The United States constitute a modern country, a country on an unprecedented scale, being organised from the very beginning on modern lines. There is only one other such country upon the planet, and that, curiously enough, is parallel in climate, size and position—Russia in Asia. Even Russia in Europe belongs rather to the newness that is American than to the tradition that is European; Harvard was founded more than half a century before Petrograd. And when I looked out of the train window on my way to Petrograd from Germany, the little towns I saw were like no European towns I had ever seen. The wooden houses, the broad, unmade roads, the traffic, the winter bitten scenery, a sort of untidy spaciousness, took my mind instantly to the country one sees in the back part of New York State as one goes from Boston to Niagara. And the reality follows the appearance. The United States and Russia are the west and the east of the same thing; they are great modern States, developing from the beginning upon a scale that only railways make possible. France and Britain may perish in the next two centuries, or they may persist, but there can be no doubt that two centuries ahead Russia and the United States will be two of the greatest masses of fairly homogeneous population on the globe.

There are no countries with whom the people of the United States are so likely to develop sympathy and a sense of common values and common interests as with these three, unless it be with the Scandinavian peoples. The Scandinavian peoples have developed a tendency to an extra-European outlook, to look west and east, rather than southwardly, to be pacifist and progressive in a manner essentially American. From any close sympathy with Germany the Americans are cut off at present by the Hohenzollerns and the system of ideas that the Hohenzollerns have imposed upon German thought. So long as the Germans cling to the tawdry tradition of the Empire, so long as they profess militarism, so long as they keep up their ridiculous belief in some strange racial superiority to the rest of mankind, it is absurd to expect any co-operative feeling between them and any other great people. The American tradition is based upon the casting off of a Germanic monarchy, it is its cardinal idea. These sturdy Republicans did not fling out the Hanoverians and their Hessian troops to prepare the path of glory for Potsdam.

A Band of Common Interest

Except for the gash caused by the Teutonic monarchy, there runs round the whole world a north temperate and sub-Arctic zone of peoples, generally similar in complexion, physical circumstances, and intellectual and moral quality, having enormous undeveloped natural resources, and a common interest in keeping the peace while these natural resources are developed, having also a common interest maintaining the integrity of China and preventing her development into a military power: it is a zone with the clearest prospect of a vast increase in its already enormous population, and it speaks in the main one or other of three languages, either French, Russian, or English.

I believe that natural sympathy will march with obvious possibilities of the situation in bringing the American mind to the realisation of this band of common interests and of its compatibility with the older idea of an American continent protected by a Monroe Doctrine from any possibility of aggression from the monarchies of the Old World. As the old conception of isolation fades and the American mind accustoms itself to the new conceptions of a need of alliances and understandings to save mankind from the megalomania of races and dynasties, I believe it will turn first to the idea of keeping the seas with Britain and France, and then to this still wider idea of an understanding with the Pledged Allies that will keep the peace of the world.

Now Germany has taught the world several things, and one of the most important of these lessons is the fact that the destinies of States and peoples are no longer to be determined by the secret arrangements of diplomatists and the agreements or jealousies of kings. For 50 years Germany has been unifying the mind of her people against the world. She has obsessed them with an evil ideal, but the point we have to note is that she has succeeded in obsessing them with that ideal. No other modern country has even attempted such a moral and mental solidarity as Germany has achieved. And good ideals need, just as much as bad ones, systematic inculcation, continual open expression and restatement.

Mute, mindless, or demented nations are dangerous and doomed nations. The great political conceptions that are needed to establish the peace of the world, must become the common property of the mass of intelligent adults if they are to hold against the political scoundrel, the royal adventurer, the forensic exploiter, the enemies and scatterers of mankind. The French, Americans and English have to realise this necessity; they have to state a common will, and they have to make their possession of that will understood by the Russian people, and they have to share that will with the Russian people. Beyond that there lies the still greater task of making some common system of understandings with the intellectual masses of China and India. At present, with three of these four Great Powers enormously preoccupied with actual warfare, there is an opportunity for guiding expression on the part of America such as may never occur again.

America's Opportunity

So far I have been stating a situation and reviewing certain possibilities. In the past half century the United States has been developing a great system of universities, and a continental production of literature and discussion to supplement the limited Press and the New England literature of the earlier phase of the American process. It is one of the most interesting speculations in the world to everyone how far this new organisation of the American mind is capable of grasping the stupendous opportunities and appeals of the present time. The war and the great occasions that must follow the war will tax the mind and the intellectual and moral forces of the pledged Allies enormously. How far is this new but very great and growing system of thought and learning in the United States capable of that propaganda of ideas, and language, that progressive expression of a developing ideal of community, that in countries so spontaneous, so chaotic or democratic as the United States and the Pledged Allies must necessarily take the place of the organised authoritative Kultur of the Teutonic type of State. As an undisguisedly patriotic Englishman I would like to see the lead in this intellectual synthesis of the nations, that must be achieved if wars are to cease, undertaken by Great Britain. But I am bound to confess that in Great Britain I see neither the imaginative courage of France nor the brisk enterprise of the Americans. I see this matter as a question of peace and civilisation; but there are other baser, but quite as effective, reasons why America, France, and Great Britain should exert themselves to create confidence and understandings between their populations and the Russian population. There is the immediate business opportunity in Russia. There is the secondary business opportunity in China that can best be developed as the partners rather than as the rivals of the Russians. Since the Americans are nearest, by way of the Pacific, since they are likely to have more capital and more free energy to play with than the Pledged Allies, I do, on the whole, incline to the belief that it is they who will yet do the pioneer work and the leading work that this opportunity demands.

A Good One

First Traveler—So you have returned from Africa? Had any narrow escapes?

Second T.—Only one—a regular prize-winner, I should think.

First T.—Let me hear it.

Second T.—Well, I was chased by a big lion, and having no cartridges left I threw away my rifle and faced the brute; but as he sprang at me I caught him by the lower jaw with one hand and by the nose with the other. And there I stood and held his mouth wide open until he starved to death. A narrow escape, eh?

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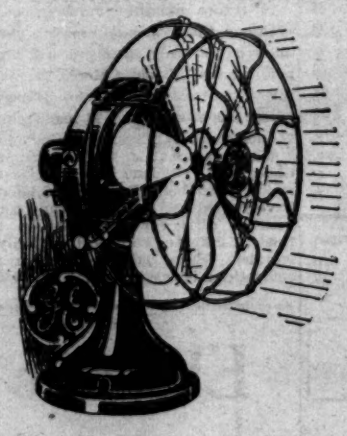

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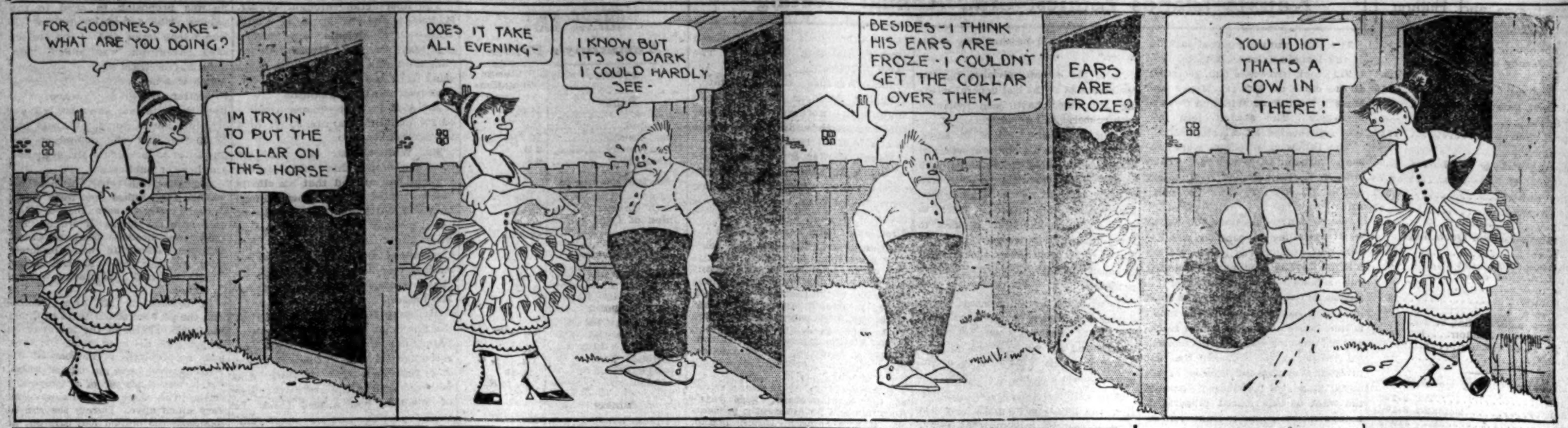
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


FOR GOODNESS SAKE- WHAT ARE YOU DOING?
IM TRYIN' TO PUT THE COLLAR ON THIS HORSE-
DOES IT TAKE ALL EVENING-
I KNOW BUT ITS SO DARK I COULD HARDLY SEE-
BESIDES-I THINK HIS EARS ARE FROZE-I COULDNT GET THE COLLAR OVER THEM-
EARS ARE FROZE?
YOU IDIOT- THAT'S A COW IN THERE!

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

In Our Wonderful World

Compared with any year in the past half century the acreage under wheat in the United Kingdom in 1915 showed an increase of nearly 25 per cent. For the whole world's acreage the increase was less.

It has been noticed that a soft bluish light has occasionally been seen when a scoop was scraped across solidly-caked sugar in the bin. Loose sugar does not show this glow, nor does granulated. The cause of the peculiar light is in the fracturing of the sugar crystals. Luminescence of this type accompanies the breaking of crystals of a number of different substances, but in none is it more pronounced than in rock candy. To get the best effect place lumps of rock candy between the jaws of nut-crackers or forceps and suddenly crush the crystals to fragments. If the room has previously been darkened the flash of light may be seen at a distance of twenty yards.

It has been found that oil in sand or earth causes it to have a very high resistance to the flow of an electrical current, while, on the other hand, certain ores in the earth cause it to have a very low resistivity. For any particular specimen of earth the resistivity varies with the moisture content. The damage to pipe systems on account of electrolysis by the return current of street railway systems depends, among other things upon the resistivity of the earth around the pipes and near the tracks.

Lightning is seen instantaneously, while the sound of thunder travels at a definite rate. An interval of about five seconds would indicate that the flash is a mile away. As a rule, thunder is not heard at a greater distance than about twelve or fifteen miles.

Hawaiian soil is being used to build up the small coral island in the Pacific known as Midway and used as a relay station by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. A quantity is taken there every three months by the schooner that is sent with food supplies for the operators.

So magnetic are the mountains of Porto Rico that they attract surveyors' plumblines, and it has been found that some old surveys are incorrect by half a mile or more.

Household Suggestions

After polishing windows moisten a clean rag with a very little glycerine and rub it over the glass. Windows done this way do not "steam" and stay clean much longer.

When brooms begin to wear, cut the bristles level again, and the brush will do its work as well as ever.

Hardening Process

In a seaside boarding house the guests were working away at the evening meal when Mr. Jones broke through the din of clattering knives and forks. "I was reading of a new cure this morning," he remarked, glancing round the table. "It seems that you take off your shoes and stockings and walk bare footed——"

"What do you think of that cure, Mr. Jones?" eagerly interrupted the landlady, who had also read the story. "Do you really think that walking bare footed through grass will make one strong and healthy?"

"Well," smiled Mr. Jones, strenuously trying to cut a piece of meat, "it seems to have made this beef pretty tough."

Anecdotes of the Famous

"How slender was the tie that bound Wordsworth to the Court during his seven years' tenure of the laureateship may be judged," says W. Forbes Gray in "The Poets Laureate," "by the fact that he wrote no official poems, and that on only one occasion did he leave his retreat in the heart of his beloved lakeland to attend a Court function. In May, 1845, he obeyed an imperative summons of the Lord Chamberlain to attend a State ball at Buckingham Palace.

" 'There must have been,' as Professor Knight remarks, 'something not a little incongruous in the severely simple, almost austere, poet of seventy-five attending a ceremonial of this kind.' Wordsworth went not only to the ball, but to the Queen's levee in a Court dress belonging to Samuel Rogers, and wearing a sword once owned by Sir Humphry Davy.

" 'What,' exclaims Haydon, 'would Hazlitt say now? The poet of the lakes in bigwig, sword and ruffles!' Haydon also remarks that the fitting of the Court dress was no easy matter. 'It was a squeeze, but by pulling and hauling they got him in.' "

* * *

William Dean Howells tells this Shakespeare story:

"In Stratford," he says, "during one of the Shakespeare jubilees, an American tourist approached an aged villager in a smock, and said:

" 'Who is this chap Shakespeare, anyway?'

" 'He were a writer, sir.'

" 'Oh, but there are lots of writers. Why do you make such an infernal fuss over this one? Wherever I turn I see Shakespeare hotels, Shakespeare cakes, Shakespeare Chocolates, Shakespeare shoes. What the deuce did he write—magazine stories, attacks on the government, shady novels?'

" 'No, sir; oh, no, sir,' said the aged villager. 'I understand he writ for the Bible, sir.'

* * *

The late Robert Louis Stevenson once admitted to Dr. Trudeau that he felt he had been rash when he promised a lady over the dinner table that he would put a real woman into his next book.

"I've often wondered, Stevenson," said the Doctor, "but never thought to ask, why do you never put a real woman in a story?"

"Good heavens, Trudeau," was the reply, "when I have tried, I find she talks like a grenadier!"

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 16, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.15
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1933
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-10—Tls.	7.05
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex....$	9.76
Peking Bar	359
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	30 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London....Fr.	28.16
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	476 7/16
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T	2-10
London Demand	2-10 1/16
India T.T.	210 1/2
Paris T.T.	396 1/2
Paris Demand	397
New York T.T.	67 1/8
New York Demand	67 1/4
Hongkong T.T.	72 1/8
Japan T.T.	75
Batavia T.T.	161 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 1/8
London 4 m-s. Docy.	2-11 1/4
London 6 m-s. Cdts.	2-11 1/16
London 6 m-s. Docy.	2-11 1/8
Paris 4 m-s.	413 1/2
New York 4 m-s.	70 1/8

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE

$1	—Hk. Tls.	6.02
Hk. Tls. 1	—Francs	4.68
" " 1	—Marks †	3.84
Gold $ 1	—Hk. Tls.	1.27
Hk. Tls. 1	—Yen	1.56
" " 1	—Rupees	2.47
" " 1	—Roubles	2.45
" " 1	—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2
On Newchwang, Demand, 80 7/8
On Hankow, Demand, 103 5/8
On Chungking, Demand, 116 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/4
On Foochow, Demand, 95 11/16
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/8
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 16, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 28.00
Langkats Tls. 27.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25
Consolidateds Tls. 3.80
Gulas Tls. 9.25
Java Consolidateds Tls. 21.00
Kamuntings Tls. 7.75
Kota Bahroes Tls. 11.50
Tebongs Tls. 27.00
Ziangbes Tls. 6.50
Dominions Tls. 13.00
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 92.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 95.00
Semambus Tls. 1.85
Chemor Tls. 2.05

Direct Business Reported

Consolidateds Tls. 3.80
Gulas "L" Tls. 9.25
Pengkalans Tls. 11.75
Samagagas Tls. 1.22 1/2
Shanghai-Pahangs Tls. 1.95
Semambus Tls. 1.85

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, June 16, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official

Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.25 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 6.50 June
Consolidated Tls. 3.75 cash
Consolidated Tls. 3.80 cash
Pahangs Tls. 1.97 1/2 cash
Kotas Tls. 11.75 July
Kotas Tls. 11.50 July

Direct

Java Consolidated Tls. 21.00 cash
Samagagas Tls. 1.25 cash
Senawangs Tls. 18.50 June

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102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Kapala Islands Estates, Ltd., Annual Meeting

The third annual general meeting of the Kapala Islands Estates, Ltd., (1912) took place at 4 p.m. yesterday at the office of Messrs. Meyer and Measor, local Secretaries and General Managers. The shareholders present represented 10,487 shares.

The following directors were present. Messrs. G. Grayrigge, Chairman, S. S. Benjamin, E. S. Kadoorie, and E. A. Measor. The Chairman said:

"Gentlemen:—I presume you will as usual allow me to consider the Report and Accounts as read. We are late in holding our annual meeting but sickness of the manager is responsible for the delay. The most important fact conveyed in the report is that the estate has at length reached the producing stage. At the moment we are facing the difficulty that has invariably confronted estates in the initial stage of production—namely, the want of experienced tappers; it takes some little time to train ordinary coolies to this work. Systematic tapping was stopped during March owing to the severe wintering of the trees, **the time being utilised for training** more tappers, thus providing a larger force for the future. Until quite recently the estate, as you are aware, was being worked entirely by Boyanese who came from the adjacent island and returned there whenever they felt inclined. Their work was unsatisfactory. In order to secure a permanent and settled labor force, the Singapore Agents have recruited contract Javanese, 77 of whom arrived at the end of last year. A further 50 coolies are expected to arrive very shortly and 50 more will be arranged for as soon as possible. In the meantime everything is being done to ensure that the Javanese settle down well and are contented.

The condition of the rubber area is reported to be quite satisfactory, the growth of the trees continuing good and the improvement in their appearance being well maintained in spite of the severe wintering season. Our last visiting agent's report is dated May 15, and Mr. Pears comments as follows, "The present position of the estate is that it has developed with unexpected rapidity during the last year and there is not the establishment to meet the altered conditions. This makes work difficult for the time being, but during the current year everything should become very much easier."

As to the coconut division, for the reason stated at the last general meeting 250 acres have been replanted with rubber, At the suggestion of the visiting agent, one field of 36 acres, where there was a large proportion of vacancies, is being interplanted with rubber. The remaining coconut area is doing well and as the palms are too big to allow interplanted rubber to grow freely, it has been decided to leave this portion intact. It is reported to be progressing nicely and it is hoped that it will eventually prove profitable.

Owing to the loss of Boyanese coolies during the changes in the labor force, the Estate has been somewhat shorthanded and the weeding has not proceeded as regularly as hitherto, a temporary phase now being rectified.

You will learn from the Report that the building program for the current year is a somewhat heavy one but absolutely necessary to ensure the Estate being worked **efficiently.**

In regard to the Accounts, you will find a complete summary of expenditure apportioned as usual between rubber and coconut estates. The Manager has exercised the greatest care. The charge under "Manuring and Cultivation" may appear large but we have the assurance of the Singapore Agents that the effect of the work undertaken has been very beneficial. It is intended to continue the program of Manuring and Cultivation during the current year, a sum of $6,500 being allotted for this purpose. The weeding has again been done at a very economical figure, thanks to careful supervision. Turning to the Balance Sheet you will notice that the usual depreciation has been allowed under buildings and movable assets. Substantial sums have also been written off Development Accounts. The Company's old steam launch "Kapala" is being replaced by a motor launch. The Singapore Agents were able to dispose of the old launch (which cost $7,000 originally) for a sum of $4,500, while the new boat has been contracted for at $6,850. Owing to a delay in the arrival of the machinery, the new boat is not yet running and it may be considered as worth its full value of $6,850 although it is now written down to the sum of $2,916. The items "Recruiting Suspense Account," "Advance Account Estate," "Tapping Suspense Account" all apply to the working for the year 1916 and are therefore shown on the asset side of the Balance Sheet.

Messrs. Barker & Co. under date of March 21, 1916 report as follows on the general working for the last year, "The Estate has made good progress during the year in all directions. Mr. Pears reported the position of the rubber as now being very promising. The area remaining under coconuts is also favorably reported upon and the outlook at the end of the year was very much more promising than previously. With the initial work in connection with tapping completed, we look forward to the current year with confidence as marking the commencement of a more prosperous year for the Company."

The Company having now arrived at the earning stage, next year's Accounts will be differently presented. Kapala being a Dutch Island, the Accounts will have to be run in conformity with other Java Companies.

On presiding at the General Meeting of this Company for the first time, it is with much satisfaction that I feel myself able to present to you what I think must be considered a very favorable statement of the present condition of your affairs and of the general outlook for the future.

I will now propose the first resolution, "That the Report and Accounts as presented be passed." Before I put this resolution to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any questions that shareholders may wish to ask. (No questions were asked.)

The following were the resolutions: Resolution No. 1.—"That the Report and Accounts for the year 1915 as printed be passed." Proposed by Mr. G. Grayrigge; Seconded by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie.

Resolution No. 2.—"That Mr. E. S. Kadoorie be re-elected a Director of the Company." Proposed by Mr. G. Grayrigge; Seconded by Mr. S. S. Benjamin.

Resolution No. 3.—"That the appointment of Mr. G. Grayrigge as a Director be confirmed." Proposed by Mr. E. S. Kadoorie; Seconded by Mr. E. A. Measor.

Resolution No. 4.—"That the appointment of Mr. E. A. Measor as a director be confirmed." Proposed by Mr. G. Grayrigge; Seconded by Mr. S. S. Benjamin.

Resolution No. 5.—"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected as auditors of the Company at an annual remuneration of Tls. 300 for Shanghai and Singapore." Proposed by Mr. Pak Leung; Seconded by Mr. E. A. Measor.

All were carried.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service.

London, June 15.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 6d. to 2s. 5 1/4 d. paid.

July to December: 2s. 6 3/4 d. to 2s. 6d. paid.

Tendency of Market: No demand.

Last Quotation, London, June 14:

Spot: 2s. 6 1/2 d. to 2s. 6d. paid.

July to December: 2s. 7 1/2 d. to 2s. 7d. paid.

Tendency of market: Weak with little demand.

U. K. COTTON MARKET

London, June 15.—Today's cotton prices were: —

Mid-Americans Spot	8.26d.
July-August	7.92d.
October-November	7.76d.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, June 15.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 32 per cent. The bank rate of discount is 5 per cent.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than
10½ Millions of Taels
to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over
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Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than
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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

LAST YEAR GOOD FOR JAPANESE SILK TRADE

Business Recovers From 1914 Depression, But Isn't As Good As 1913

The raw silk trade in Yokohama for the business year beginning June last year and ending May 31 this year was very prosperous, says the Japan Advertiser. The amount of raw silk of various grades received in the Yokohama market from the provinces during the period under discussion was 344,253.5 bales, an increase of 38,502.5, or over 12 per cent., compared with the figures for the preceding period.

The increase was largely due to the improvement in the foreign market, while the depression in 1914 business year was because of the outbreak of the war. In 1914 only two months of the new business year had passed and the busiest season had not yet set in before the war broke out. The economic world, both at home and abroad, felt a shock, and the depression prevailed in all lines of trade, the raw silk trade being no exception to the world-wide effect of the war. Conditions were once so serious that if things had been left as they were it was feared that the sericultural industry would collapse.

In March last year, the Imperial Silk Yarn Company was organized with a Government subsidy with the result that the silk market was largely relieved. Partly due to the beneficent effect of the relief measure, and partly due to the improvement in the foreign market, the situation was much improved for the new business year that began June 1, 1915, but the real prosperity began after August last year. The prosperity after October was especially remarkable, and early in November, the Shinshu Superior No. 1 was quoted at above 1,000 yen, a striking contrast with the condition prevailing a year before when the same was quoted at between 600 and 700 yen.

Since then the quotations have been on the upward trend, with slight backward movements at intervals, and in the middle of March this year the Shinshu Superior No. 1 was quoted as high as 1,350 yen, the highest on record since 1907. Since then the market has been weaker, but the quotation has been maintained to this day at above 1,000 yen.

Consequently, the profit of the silk spinning mills was great, so great indeed that they were able to recoup their losses caused by the depression of 1914. It is, however, to be understood that though the prosperity prevails, the arrival of stock in 1915 showed a decrease of about 2 per cent. from 1913, the year before the war. This was because the market for export is now almost limited to the United States, and the export to Europe has practically ceased.

The export of raw silk for the same business year showed also a remarkable increase. The export during 11 months from July 1 last year to the end of May this year from the port of Yokohama was 160,762 bales to the United States, and 25,630 bales to Europe, or 186,392 bales in all. Compared with the preceding period, there was an increase of 36,355 bales in the export to the United States and 1,742 bales in that to Europe, or 38,197 bales in all, a gain of about 25 per cent. It will be seen that the recovery in 1915 was mainly in the export to the United States. It must again be remembered that though the business was good in 1915, the figures still show a decrease if compared with 1913, the year before the war. In 1913 the export was 192,825 bales. Therefore, the decrease in 1915 is 6,433 bales. The following is the table showing the export in the past three business years:

	To Europe bales	To U.S. bales	Total bales
1913	55,811	137,014	192,825
1914	23,788	124,407	148,192
1915	25,630	160,762	186,392

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Secretaries and General Managers,
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Consolidated Rubber Co. Pays 20 p.c. Int. Dividend

At a meeting of the directors of the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ltd., held on Thursday it was decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent (which equals 15 tael cents per share) on the capital of the company, payable on and after July 3 to shareholders on record at that date.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$745.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2 B.
Cathay, pref	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	175 S.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156.
Hongkong Fire	$375.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	97s.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 14 3/4 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11 B.
Oriental Cons	33s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$119 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 75 1/2.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 82 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$81.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 95 Sa.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8 1/2.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 137 1/2 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105 B.
International	Tls. 65 B.
International Pref	Tls. 76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 62 1/2 B.
Oriental	Tls. 32 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 92 Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13 3/4 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$113 B.
Green Island	$9.30.
Langkats	Tls. 27 1/2 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	$16 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$98.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$7.60.
Weeks	$16.90.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13 1/2 B.
Amherst	Tls. 1.70 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 11 1/4 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5 3/4 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 36 x d. B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.85 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90.
Chemor United	Tls. 2 x d. B.
Chempedak	Tls. 14.
Cheng	Tls. 3 3/4 S.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.80 B.
Dominion	Tls. 13 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 1/4 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 7 3/4 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 50 B.
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 11 1/2 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20 S.
Padang	Tls. 17 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11 3/4 B.
Permata	Tls. 6 S.
Repah	Tls. 1.45.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.22 1/2 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.85 B.
Senawang	Tls. 18 1/2 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 1/4 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 1/4 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.95 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1 3/4 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13 1/4 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.15.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.20 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3
Tanah Merah	Tls. 9 1/2 B.
Tebong	Tls. 27 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & B. Lumber	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 90 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 270 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for June 15 was 116 tons."

-:- *In the Courts* -:-

Complaint of Libel

The libel action brought by Mr. G. Passeri and the Bank of China against J. E. Melchior was finished yesterday in the Danish Court. Judgment was reserved. The court was constituted by Consul Eitzen, Mr. Andersen and Capt. Bahnson.

Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. J. W. Rice for defendant.

Mr. White-Cooper said that his case was simply this, that the defendant had alleged that his clients had corrupted Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, that he had sent out a circular which reached people who might not know the circumstances, and in that circular he made a very scurrilous and definite charge against the bank and against Mr. Passeri.

Mr. Sung Han-chang, manager of the Shanghai branch of the Bank of China, denied that the Bank had corrupted Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews. The auditors, who were engaged in the ordinary course of business, had a free hand. In their report the auditors made complimentary remarks on the management, which witness asked them to delete. The Shanghai branch was **larger than the head office and all** money from the Customs and the Salt Gabelle was paid in here.

In answer to Mr. Rice, witness understood the word "corruption" to mean bribery. He understood the declaration of the defendant to mean that they had paid unlawful money to Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews to issue a false report. The letter to the press, written by Mr. Passeri on March 2, met with his approval, as did also the second letter.

The Shanghai branch received the Customs and Salt Gabelle money and paid it to the foreign banks. He would say that a large proportion of the funds of the branch were such money on March 4, but, until he had seen the accounts, he could not say definitely.

Mr. Passeri, in answer to Mr. White-Cooper, denied that the position of the branch in Shanghai had altered either in the days immediately preceding or succeeding the report. The proof of this was the fact that last month they withstood a run without borrowing a single cent. Witness saw the defendant in conversation with Mr. Sung at the bank, but, thinking he might be a reporter of a German paper wanting a translation of the accounts, witness did not worry until Mr. Sung told him that Mr. Melchior wanted to criticize the report.

Witness wrote to the defendant inviting him to come and see him. The same afternoon when Mr. Melchior called at the bank witness asked to be shown the letter which he was proposing to send to the papers. The defendant did so. It was a long letter and at the end of each paragraph was added "Mr. Sung agrees with me," a statement which was not correct. On seeing the letter, Mr. Sung endeavored to have the letter cut down but witness told him not to worry. Witness was of opinion that the defendant had one letter to intimidate Mr. Sung and another for publication.

Discussing the report, witness remarked that, unless one were blind, it could easily be seen that it dealt only with the Shanghai branch. The report was headed "Bank of China, Shanghai office." It was absolutely false to say that Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were corrupted.

In answer to Mr. Rice, witness said the position of the Bank of China was good. Through the moratorium, a political act over which the bank had no control, a number of the branches had been put out of shape, but it was a matter of a temporary crisis. The Bank of China was still very much alive. During the run in Shanghai the branch had paid out at the rate of 750 people an hour.

Mr. Rice said the defendant's position, as they viewed it, was that they said "white is white" and the other side said "white is black" and rests upon that assertion in order to carry through their case. The defence was willing to rest the case upon the court's judgement upon the question whether it was true or not that Mr. Passeri's letter and report were grossly misleading to the public.

The defendant said he did not see the letter of March 2, written by Mr. Passeri, at the time it was published. When he saw Mr. Passeri at the bank, the latter's conduct made him believe that he had something to hide. It was not true that he had one letter prepared for the bank and another for the press.

In reply to Mr. White-Cooper the defendant said he thought part of the auditor's report referred to the bank as a whole and part to the Shanghai branch. He was no customer of the bank and had no interest in it. All he did was due to no motives of interest but solely to protect the Chinese customers of the bank. The issuing of a false and misleading report was a most unprofessional act. He did not think there was a more cruel way to attack an auditor or a bank than by accusing them of corruption, but it was the fittest thing he thought he could do in the circumstances.

In reply to the court the defendant said he sent out 140 circulars to business people, consulates and such people as he thought would have been interested. He sent no circulars outside Shanghai.

In summing up Mr. White-Cooper intimated that any damages the court might award would be given to charity.

Judgment was reserved.

News Brevities

Sir Charles Elliot arrived in Shanghai yesterday by the Empress of Asia.

* * *

Mr. W. M. Komaroff, of the Customs service, has been transferred from Lung Chung Tsun in Manchuria to Foochow. Mr. Komaroff is a Senior Tidewaiter, and has been stationed on the border of Manchuria for nearly three years. His mother, and other relatives reside in Shanghai.

* * *

Invitations have been sent out by the Directors of the Sing Fah Yung Ship-building Works Co., Ltd., to the launching of the Szechuen Steam Navigation Co's. s.s. Chi Chuen, and the trial trip of the same company's s.s. Chu Chuen, which was launched on March 21, 1916. The steamer will take the water from the Sing Fah Yung Arsenal Road Yards at 3 p.m. tomorrow.

* * *

A children's gymkhana will be held in Studley Park, Wayside Road, on Tuesday afternoon, June 27. The money realized will go to the Belgian Children's Fund.

* * *

Shanghai—the Carlton Cafe in particular—is now the proud possessor of a genuine Hawaiian Glee Club, and if the continual local demand for gramaphone records of Hawaiian songs and music is any criterion, the popularity of the troupe of five vocalists and instrumentalists, who have just arrived is assured. It is claimed that this is the finest troupe that ever left the islands. The glee club is to be in attendance at the Carlton Cafe, from tonight on, during the dinner hours, from 7.30 to 10.30, and from midnight till closing time.

* * *

Among the passengers who left yesterday on the Empress of Asia were Mr. David S. Rose, former mayor of Milwaukee, and Mr. W. S. Fleming, of Fleming and Davies. Mr. Rose has been visiting his son, Mr. Earl B. Rose, clerk of the United States Court for China. He got back to Shanghai recently after a trip to Peking where he looked into the possibilities of establishing a tannery in China. Mr. Fleming leaves on a vacation which will be spent in San Francisco and Fresno.

* * *

Mr. Paul McRae, marshal of the United States Court for China, returned to Shanghai, yesterday, after an absence at home. "The Judge" came back minus his mustache.

* * *

Before the parade this afternoon entrance to the Recreation Grounds for the Fire Brigade Jubilee will be by the Loongfei and Thibet Road gates. At the latter entrance a bridge has been placed over the creek. The Loongfei gate will remain open, but the Thibet Road entrance will be closed at 3.30 on the arrival of the procession and will remain closed thereafter. Refreshments may be had on the grounds. The exercises and contests can be viewed from almost any position on the east side of the grounds.

* * *

The following late despatch has been received by Japanese papers: San Francisco, June 7.—Another fire occurred at the pier in San Francisco, yesterday. The cause was incendiarism. The Japanese steamers here have employed special watchmen to guard the boats. It is reported that German agents are seeking a chance to make an attempt upon the T.K.K. liner Tenyo Maru, at anchor here. Strict watch is being kept on the steamer.

Shipping Bulletins

The old s.s. Chefoo, 1087 tons, so well known in China waters, has been sold to Chinese for $120,000, for the rice trade between Hongkong and Saigon. Only recently she was sold by Messrs. Farmer & Co., her former owners, also to Chinese for $90,000. She was built in 1876 by Scott & Co., at Greenock. Her length is 233.6 ft., breadth 27.3, and depth 22.1. Her port of registry is Shanghai.

* * *

The O.S.K. s.s. Tacoma Maru, from Canada via Japan and Manila, is reported to have struck a rock south of Formosa. She is at present in dry dock at Kowloon. No estimate of the damage will be known until a survey is held. She proceeded to Hongkong under her own steam.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Coralsh Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Colombo	Kulala-Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Shanghai
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hongkong	Manila	Taiping
Hankow	Medan	(F.M.S.)
	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyncs: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Barnches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dairy (Dairen)	o-A	

35 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels. Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $5,250,000
Reserve and Undivided
Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1918.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed...Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dairy	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 18, 1916.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road,

9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yuenu Chen, Sub-Manager

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital. Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital....Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital ....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,350
Reserve Fund ..... H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shenking will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Namsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon will leave Yokohama for Shanghai on Thursday, June 29 at noon, and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Monday, July 3.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Yawata Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. wharf today about noon. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, June 20.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Mishima Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the Wayside wharf tomorrow about 5 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Kobe on Monday, June 19.

The C.M. s.s. Anping left Amoy for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Chefoo for Newchwang Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Dairy for Shanghai on Thursday.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava for Vladivostock:—Mrs. W. Funder, Mrs. A. Brandtmar, Mr. M. Plioskin, Mr. Barashkoff, Mrs. Butyrskoff, Mr. L. A. A. Costa, Mr. L. E. Jovins, Mr. Gininoff, Masters N. Kirpishnekoff, L. Moisseff and B. Romanosky, Mr. G. Tsirlin, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Haslund, Mr. Ditz. For Nagasaki:—Mr. C. J. L. Stewart, Mrs. Valdman and 2 children, Mr. K. Okuizumi, Mrs. Jaubovskaya and child.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo:—Mr. H. P. Wadman.

Per C.M. s.s. Hacan for Foochow:—Mr. and Mrs. Hollister, Messrs. Anderson, E. K. Marow, Caris Brewster and Harold Brewster.

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10 a.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

15.—The depression formed in Shantung moves away across Corea. The one shown on the China Sea is approaching Haiman. On the coast, the breezes are converging towards the nearest center. Weather cooler and rainy at Shanghai.

16.—Weather cloudy, but fine. Thick mist before sunrise. The pressure is slowly rising and the breeze veering round to S.W.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, June 16, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	751.86	753.00
„ „ inches	29.60	29.65
Variation mm. for 24 h	†2.14	†1.08
Variation mm. for 12 h	†0.12	-0.17
Wind Direction	SSE	WNW
Wind Kilom per hour	9	13
Wind Miles	5.6	8.1
Temperature Cen	20°8	26°2
Temperature Fahr	69.4	79.2
Humidity: co	98	72
Nebulosity: 5-10	9	6
Rainfall mm	–	–
Rainfall inches	–	–

∴ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∵

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for June 17th and 18th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"BROTHERLY LOVE"

A powerful play in Three Parts showing how the unselfishness of a brother won him happiness and a beautiful girl's hand.

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE
Depicting latest events of interest.

"THE BELGIAN SHEEP DOG"
An interesting and instructive series

"THAT GOOSE"
Comic play by M. Octave Tradels

"SYMPATHETICALLY INCLINED"
A film full of humor from beginning to end.

"THE POLICE DOG"
An Animated Comic Cartoon.

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 17th, 18th & 19th June 1916

"OUR BABY"
Comic

"THE GOLDEN SKULL"
Drama in Four Parts

"THE FATAL NOTE"
L-Ko Comedy

"BRIDGET'S SUDDEN WEALTH" Comic

"MABEL AND FATTY'S WASH DAY"
Keystone Comedy

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Saturday and Sunday, 17th and 18th June

"MYSTERY OF BANK VAULT"
A Powerful Plot, well acted, beautifully staged. Combined with magnificent photography
3 LONG REELS—3,000 FEET

"CHARLIE THE TRAMP"
Charlie Chaplin, the highest paid artist in the world, receiving about $1,000,000 salary a year, shows at his best in this picture. You will not fail to laugh 60 times a minute.

"NIAGARA FALLS"
A very picturesque panorama of this famous river.

Brass Circle Seats .30 Cents.
Matinee Sunday Afternoon

LYCEUM THEATRE

Friday and Saturday, 23rd and 24th June

"The Seventh Wife"

A Musical Comedy
by
The Officers and Crew
of
U. S. S. Brooklyn

Booking now open at
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
Proceeds to Charities

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well

Visit the
Open-Air Cinema Theatre
and see a high-class picture programme under ideal conditions.
Every Evening 9.15 p.m.
Best Selected Films;
Latest War Gazettes.
For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For 17th, 18th & 19th June, 1916

"BLOONER'S DREAM"
Comic

"THE STOLEN TREASURE"
1st Part

"THE TOLEN TREASURE"
2nd Part

"THE STOLEN TREASURE"
3rd Part

INTERVAL

"THE STOLEN TREASURE"
4th Part

"THE STOLEN TREASURE"
5th Part

"FOR BETTER BUT WORSE"
Keystone Comedy

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 25	..	New York via Panama	St. Bede	Br.	Dodwell
" 27	..	Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 2	10.30*	Seattle, Wash.	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 4	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 14	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 16	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 24	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 6	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 17	11.30*	Moji, Kobe etc.	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	11.30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	4.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 25	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
July 4	P.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 4	P.M.	Moji, Kobe etc.	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 21	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 18	11.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Eurybates	Br.	B. & S.
" 23	3.00	Marseilles via Suez	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	9.30*	Marseilles via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
July 1	..	London, Marseilles via Cape	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	..	London, etc via Cape	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 10	D.L.	London via Cape	Priam	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nellore	Br.	P. & O.
" 18	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 23	..	London, etc via Cape	Suwa maru	Jad.	N. Y. K.
" 24	9.30*	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 16	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 16	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 16	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	10.00*	Hongkong	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	P.M.	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 18	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
" 18	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
" 22	..	Takao, Formosa	Keelung maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 23	P.M.	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 17	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 17	11.00*	Newchwang	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	11.00*	Newchwang	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	11.00*	Chefoo, Newchwang	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	..	Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 20	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	2.00	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 22	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 24	D.L.	Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 18	M.N.	do	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Tatoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 20	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 20	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 20	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 21	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 23	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 16	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
June 16	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshae	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
June 16	Foochow	Haean	837	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co	KLYW
June 16	Japan	Unkai maru	1478	Jap.	M. B. K.	
June 16	Amoy	Singan	1049	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
June 16	Japan	China	3186	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.	OWSB
June 16	Japan	Katori maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	
June 16	Japan	Genzan maru	1140	Jap.	M. B. K.	
June 16	Hankow	Siangyang maru	1984	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
June 16	Hongkong	Empress of Asia	8883	Br.	C. P. O. S.	OWSB
June 16	Hankow	Tatung	1882	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
June 16	Amoy	Irene	526	Br.	B. & S.	KLYW
June 16	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	
June 16	Swatow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 16	Tsingtao	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 16	Hankow etc.	Luenbo	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 16	Hankow etc.	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 16	Hankow etc.	Kianghsin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 16	Hankow etc.	Tungwo	961	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 16	Tsingtao and Dalny	Ono maru	434	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 16	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 16	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Poltava	1960	Rus.	R. V. Fleet
" 16	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 16	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 16	Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
10 p.	June 15	Cruise	Ajax	Am Aux.	800		80	Lundberg
s 11	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	500	Day
P & O B I	June 5	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel
Y T P D	June 3	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.				Cake
1 c.	June 13	Kobe	P. Sarmiento	Arg Aux.	2281	10	300	Yalour

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW. & PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, June 17 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. Hamblin, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, June 19 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on 19th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Asia from Hongkong:—Mrs. Marie Simoes, Mrs. Nataitia Morgado, Mr. S. Uchida, Mrs. Barker and child, Mrs. Yung Cheng-sse, Mrs. Alice Yung, Mr. F. E. Davis, Mr. Eric Moller, Mrs. I. Beck, Mr. G. W. Henley, Mr. D. D. Pebrie, Mrs. P. McRae, Mr. P. S. Foo, Mr. and Mrs. Peulhan, Sir Chas. Eliot, Mr. L. Hekking, Dr. W. D. Koch, Miss V. Lynch, Mr. T. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. Alling, Rev. W. Skelley, Miss S. F. Southwich, Mr. J. T. William, Mr. A. W. Tipton, Mr. A. H. Skelton, Mrs. A. N. Skelton and infant, Mrs A. E. Crapnell and child, Mrs. Wynne, Rev. and Mrs. J. Lake, Mr. J. Speicher, Miss N. J. North, Mr. C. M. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Newman, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Goodman, Mr. Geo. Semler, Mrs. E. M. Smith, Mr. Frank Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Calkins, Miss J. M. Calkins, Mr. A. Bell, Mr. C. D. Emery. In Transit:—Madame Marchette, Miss F. V. Melton, Mr. E. H. Yip, Mr. Rob Yip, Mrs. Yip Shun-kam, Mrs. Yung Se-yim, Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mr. J. R. Plana, Mr. E. R. Plana, Mr. E. E. Abney, Mr. E. Steven, Mrs. J. A. Tuttle, Miss L. B. Tuttle, Miss A. G. Branches, Mr. Jas McWhirter, Mr. M. M. Mass, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. William, Mr. C. M. Mhite, Mrs. C. White, Mr. B. Guggenhiem, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. White, Rev. and Mrs. Naumann and family, Mrs. Porter and infant, Mr. C. E. Richardson, Mr. J. B. B. Stryker, Lieut. R. B. Sutton, Miss M. White, Mr. Ying S. Wan, Mr. Yik S. Wan, Miss Helen Scanlon, Mr. V. S. Thewlie, Mr. A. Beattie, Mr. J. F. Burke, Mrs. E. E. Bruce, Miss M. F. Banks, Mrs. J. W. Bicknell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin and 2 children, Mr. B. H. Blaisbell, Mr. J. D. Brown, Miss S. M. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Blanco, Miss A. P. Corning, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Casey, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Chamberlain, Mrs. F. Cornable, Mr. A. C. Chadbourne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Brouhin, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Pentreath, Mrs. H. R. Salisbury, Miss Soulter, Miss E. N. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wei, Mr. S. C. Ng Wan, Mr. W. Dickson, Mr. S. S. Foote, Mr. A. J. Ferrill, Miss E. Faries, Miss M. Farr, Miss T. B. Gorton, Mr. E. Geake, Mr. L. J. Gilbertson, Mrs. Mary Hasford, Mrs. H. Huss and child, Mrs. F. B. Harrison and 2 children, Miss E. F. Sharp, Mr. A. M. Hooper, Mr. N. B. Karanjia, Rev. and Mrs. O. S. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Macgowan and 2 children, Mr. W. D. McCombe, Mr. G. A. Mian, Rev. Price, Capt. J. R. Pinion, Mr. and Mrs. Schlater, Mr. and Mrs. Salmon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Vis and child, Miss Wells, Mr. J. S. Wan.

Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow:—Mrs. Pontius and 2 children, Mrs. Begley and 2 children, Miss. Funk, Miss Moast, Mr. Bement, Mr. Cappeck, Mr. Domblaser, Mr. Teggart, Mr. Brown, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Kohane.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mr. Newcomb.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mrs. Sayer and child, Mr. Taylor, Mr. J. O. Fowever, Rev. F. H. Ragal, and Mr. Leon.

Per C.M. s.s. China from San Francisco:—Mr. C. C. Bau, Mr. V. G. Chu, Mrs. C. S. Derham, Miss Mary T. Derham, Mr. T. L. Ling, Mr. C. N. Perrin, Mrs. K. M. Perrin, Miss F. R. Perrin, Dr. and Mrs. V. Pieth, Mr. Jos. Pennington, Miss Ella Schulz, Mr. T. Souder, Mr. T. F. Wong, Mrs. J. W. Wallen, Mr. J. L. Young. In Transit:—Rev. and Mrs. R. L. Archer, Mr. M. Aparoico, Mr. Emil Block, Mrs. Lena Block, Miss Emily Block, Mrs. M. E. Barnes, Mr. Chin P. Kai, Mrs. Chin Shee and infant, Mr. Chin Mow, Mr. Cun Mai, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Chu, Miss Doris Chu, Miss Jeanette Chu, Mrs. Chin Shee and infant, Master Chan Vicentos, Master Chan Manuela, Master Chan Pablo, Master Dong Jack-houng, Master Dong Jack-sing, Miss Dong Quay-houng, Miss Dong Hing-houng, Miss Dong King-hi, Miss Dong Len-houng, Miss Dong Mee-houng, Master Dong Jack-fung, Mr. Dong Toy, Mr. Tom Fay, Mr. Fon Kn-fun, Mrs. Fon Kin-fun and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gee Bow, Mr. J. R. Harmon, Miss Kitty Jirousek, Mr. K. K. Khauw, Mr. J. K. Lau, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Mosley, Mr. Davis Meek, Mr. Tom Ming, Mr. Ng Chan-young, Mr. K. S. Oon, Mr. R. Ow, Mr. Chuck Ow, Mrs. B. Powrie and infant, Miss Jene Powrie, Miss Erna Roehr, Mr. A. Sharp, Mr. Bertel Skow, Rev. R. F. Thomas, Mr. Tai Kwon Kwa-on, Mr. C. E. Weaks, Mr. F. K. Williams, Mr. Wong Chong-hoon, Mr. Wong Dookin, Mr. Wong Gun-tun, Mrs. Mary Yates, Mr. Edward F. Yates, Mr. Yee Ling, Mr. P. B. Coleman, Mr. J. Kern, Mr. E. H. Doyal, Mr D. Stanish, Mr. J. G. Lang, Mr. A. Dahl, Mr. W. La Mountain.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
June 14	Chinwangtao	Atsuta maru	1847	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
June 1	Amoy	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 14	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
June 15	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
June 15	Port Arthur	Chelan mara	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
June 14	Hongkong	Empire	2843	Br.	E. & A.	SHW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
June 11	Japan	Fumi maru	1569	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	USB
May 30	Foochow	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 3	Swatow	Ichang	1227	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
June 14	Japan	Itsukushima maru	2809	Jap.	A. T. Co.	10 p
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 11	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 14	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
June 15	Hongkong	Kioto	4020	Jap.		
June 15	Chefoo	Kingsing	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 15	Hongkong	Luchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Mellee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
June 2	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
June 7	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	HYPW
June 15	Christiania	Nippon	2521	Sw.	E. A. C.	10 p
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
June 13	Wenchow	Poochi	631	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dce 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	KNDW
June 10	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	8 p
June 15	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 15	Japan	Sado maru	3626	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
June 15	Chefoo	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
June 15	Hankow	Tachang maru	1369	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
June 15	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
June 15	Swatow	Yusang	1122	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW

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Monteagle	July	4
Empress of Russia	"	14
Empress of Japan	July	28
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11
Monteagle	Sept.	2
Empress of Russia	Sept.	8
Empress of Japan	Sept.	22
Empress of Asia	Oct.	6
Empress of Russia	Nov.	3

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"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

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S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 9

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GERMANS' ARGUM NTS TO SHOW GT. BRITAIN BEATEN IN SEA FIGHT

Claim British Admit Loss Of 117,750 tons; Kaiser's Fleet Only Lost 60,720 Tons

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German reports (delayed in transmission).—Berlin, June 7.—The Admiralty reports: The official British press telegrams and others, as well as communications of British representatives in neutral countries, are making systematic attempts to deny the magnitude of the Britsh defeat in the sea battle off Skagerack on May 31 and try to create the impression that the battle was a success for the British arms. Thus they report the German fleet retired from the battlefield and the British fleet held the field.

Against this the following facts are made known: The main part of the British fleet was forced to retire in the evening of May 31 by repeated torpedo attacks and, since then, no British ship has come in view of the German forces. Notwithstanding their superior speed and notwithstanding the approach of a British squadron of 12 battleships coming from the southern part of the North Sea, the main part of the British fleet has neither tried to again come in contact with our forces in order to continue the combat, nor attempted to join this squadron in order to annihilate the German fleet.

If the British further report that their fleet tried in vain to follow the fleeing German fleet, in order to conquer it, they are contradicting the so-called official British statement that Admiral Jellicoe had already arrived again on June 1, with his Grand Fleet, at his *point d'appui*, Scapa Flow, in the Orkney Isles, over 300 nautical miles distant from the scene of the battle.

In consequence, numerous German torpedo-boats, after the battle, were sent north, in order to make a night attack beyond the place of the day battle and to search carefully for the main part of the British fleet, which, however, they were unable to locate. But the German torpedo-boats had occasion there to save a great number of British from the various vessels which had been sunk.

The British contradict the statement that their whole fleet took part in the fight on May 31, but the proof that this was the case lies in the fact that, according to the report of the British Admiral, the battleship Marlborough has been put *hors de combat*. Furthermore, a German submarine, on June 1, saw another ship of the Iron Duke class making her way towards the British coast, in a heavily damaged condition. These two ships belonged to the main body of the British fleet.

In order to minimise the German success, the British press states that the loss of so many British ships is due in great part to German mines, submarines and airships. Against this it must be stated expressly that the German High Seas Fleet used no mines, as these would have been equally dangerous to the German ships.

A German airship was used exclusively on June 1 and then for reconnoitering purposes only. The German victory was achieved by able leadership and by the effect of the German artillery as well as the German torpedoes.

So far, no answer has been given to the many so-called official British reports of the German losses. The last report, repeated continously, is that the German fleet lost not less than two ships of the Kaiser class, S.M.S. Westfalen, two battle-cruisers, four small cruisers and a great number of torpedo-boats.

Further, the British call the Pommern, the loss of which has been announced by the Germans, not a battle-cruiser of 13,000 tons, built in 1905, but a modern dreadnought of the same name.

It is stated that the total loss of the German fleet during the fights on May 31, June 1 and the time following was: 1 battle cruiser, 1 older battleship, 4 small cruisers and 5 torpedo-boats. Of these, the official German report has already reported as being sunk: S.M.S. Pommern (1905), Wiesbaden, Elbing, Frauenlob and five torpedo-boats.

For military reasons, the loss of S.M.S. Lutzow and Rostock so far has not been reported. These reasons have led to a false interpretation of this measure and, therefore, necessitate a denial of the British reports of the German losses.

Both ships, on their way to port, sunk after all efforts to keep the heavily damaged vessels afloat had failed. The crews of both ships, including the heavily wounded, were saved. Herewith, the German list of losses is complete.

On the other hand, there are conclusive indications that the British losses are materially higher than what the Germans on their part could observe and make public. British prisoners state that, besides the battle-ship Warspite, also the battle-cruiser Princess Royal and the armored cruiser Birmingham have been destroyed. According to trustworthy news, also the dreadnought Marlborough (launched 1912, 28,000 tons) sunk before reaching port.

How greatly the battle stands out as a German victory is proved by the fact that, only counting the losses officially admitted by the British, a German total loss of 60,720 tons is faced by a British loss of 117,750 tons.

Berlin, June 15.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: Copenhagen reports that the chief of the Danish post department of the Ministry of the Interior has stated that the British seized at Kirkwall all first class mail matter from the liner United States, which sailed on June 1 from Copenhagen to New York. Further, the British confiscated at Kirkwall all first class mail and parcels from the liner Frederick VIII from New York to Copenhagen.

Former Ambassador Bacon Now Head Of Security League

ROBERT BACON.

New York, May 12.—At the first annual convention of the National Security League, Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France was elected President to succeed Stanwood Menken. Joseph Choate, former Ambassador to England was re-elected Honorary President.

Delegates representing 160 branches of the League decided upon the following program for the coming year:

1—Insistence upon the immediate passage of the bills increasing the strength of the army.

2—Immediate measures to bring the navy to second place among the sea forces of the world.

3—Compulsory military training of all boys.

4—The development of American nationalism.

CANNOT ACCEPT OFFER OF A JAPANESE FORCE

Naturalized Canadians Who Formed Battalion for Overseas Service Disbanded

Vancouver, May 7.—The Canadian Government has declined the offer of the Canadian Japanese Association of Vancouver to raise a battalion for overseas service. Following the receipt of the information, the nucleus of the proposed regiment was disbanded on Friday. The promoters of the idea, of whom Capt. Robert Colquhoun of the Army Service Corps has been one of the principals, have not abandoned their plan, however, and intend to at once make representations to the Imperial authorities with a view to having the men attached to the British forces. A direct offer will will be made, it is believed that the Imperial Government will be glad to avail themselves of the services of the men.

Appreciation of the patriotic offer of the local Japanese is expressed, and in explanation of the reasons why the Canadian Government can not avail itself of it is given, in a telegram received by Mr. Yasushi Yamazaki, president of the Canadian-Japanese Association, from the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence. The wire is as follows:

"Since your recent visit to Ottawa the British Imperial authorities have cabled that they would gladly accept the services of a Canadian-Japanese battalion, which they would like to form part of a force just about to take the field. This is not practicable, however, because the battalion is far from being ready to embark, while to recruit, equip and train it would take too long a time. Moreover, a doubt exists as to whether Canadian-Japanese subjects could raise and keep up to strength a full battalion, a unit upwards of 1,000 strong; and the services of a smaller unit, a company, for example, could not conveniently be utilized.

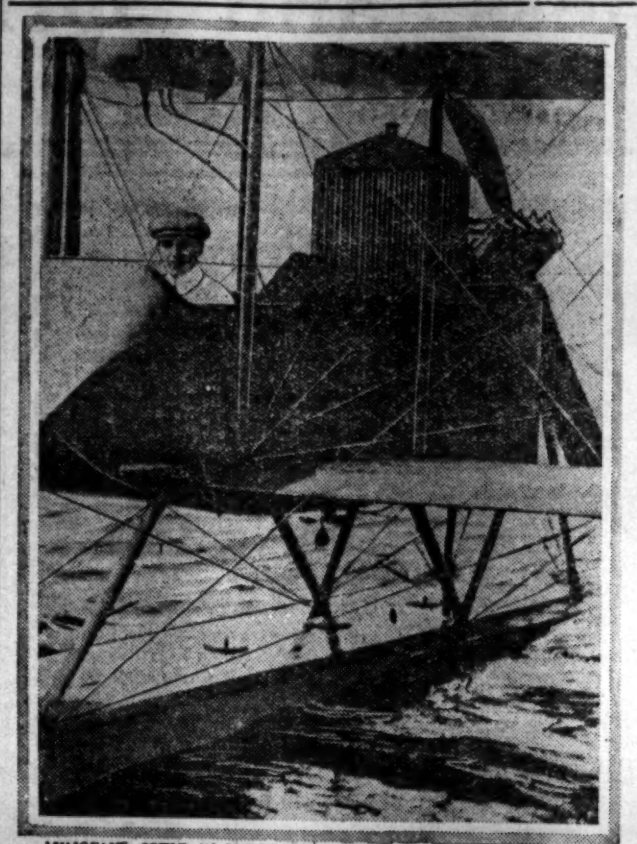
"Your patriotic offer, therefore, must be delined, but I am to evpress the personal thanks of Sir Robert Borden who recognizes and appreciates the high motives which actuated the president and members of the Canalian-Japanese Association."

Six full companies, a battalion and a half, have been enrolled from among the Japanese of Vancouver, Victoria and surrounding districts, a large proportion of the men being naturalized Canadians. Keen disappointment is naturally felt by the Japanese citizens, especially by the Canadian-Japanese Association, which has fostered the plan and put up the necessary funds for billeting and boarding the men, but they are confident that their efforts will not have been in vain, and that the Imperial authorities will find a way to utilize their services.

CHAPEI INQUEST

Little further evidence of importance developed at the resumed inquest at the Mixed Court, yesterday, regarding the North Szechuen Road shooting affair. Sergeant Fairbairn, formerly in the British army and now musketry instructor to the police, gave expert testimony showing that the bullets picked up after the affray were of 303 or 304 caliber. Some were similar in make to the output of the Arsenal and the rest were all of either Chinese or Japanese manufacture. Some that had been fired he asserted were undoubtedly dum-dums. The inquiry was adjourned until Monday, on which day Mr. Musso promised to have in attendance the chief of Chapei police sub-station No. 5 and the leader of the squad who carried away the policeman who has since died.

Vincent Astor Joins Reserve as Flyer



VINCENT ASTOR IN HYDROAEROPLANE. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

New York, May 10.—Vincent Astor America's richest young man is today a member of the Second Naval Battalion, Naval Reserve, with headquarters, in Brooklyn. He made formal application for enlistment in the battalion's newly organized aerial corps.

Forthwith he was put through the physical examination by the battalion's physician, Dr. Lynch, and was passed. In the course of a week he will take the oath of enlistment and begin his training. Commodore Robert Forshaw, head of the Naval Militia of New York State, received Mr. Astor's application.

If the present program does not miscarry, Mr. Astor will be promoted to the office of Ensign so soon as he has mastered the rudiments of naval aerial work, and later will be made a lieutenant and placed in command of the battalion's aerial corps.

Asiatic Society's Annual Meeting; Rev. I. Mason Is New Secretary

It was announced at the annual meeting, yesterday, of the North China branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, that Mr. S. A. Couling, who has done so much for the organisation in his capacity of honorary secretary, is shortly leaving Shanghai and has consequently had to resign the office. Cordial appreciation of his work was expressed and the Rev. Isaac Mason was appointed his successor, with the Rev. Evan Morgan to take over Mr. Couling's task as editor of the Journal.

Sir Everard Fraser, the president, said that the society continued on the even tenor of its way, despite the convulsions in other parts of the world. There had been no great falling-off in any way in its activities.

Reports of the various sections were then submitted. Mrs. Ayscough, the librarian, said that the year had been uneventful as regarded work in the library. With the world in such an unprecedented state of ferment, students have had neither the time nor interest to devote to research work, except in so far as it may have affected the appalling conditions of the day. The output of books on Far Eastern subjects had been small and the additions to the library meager.

An attempt had been made to obtain several old books which should find places on their shelves and this effort might, they hoped, be crowned with success. An interesting gift was a manuscript of "The Canon of the Yellow Pavilion," presented by the Rev. Hugh White.

It was from an ancient manuscript supposed by some to come from Lao Tze himself and embodied the fundamental principles of the Taoist faith. Wang Hsi-chih, from whose copy this writing was made, had the reputation of being the best penman China ever produced.

Thanks were due to Mrs. McGrath for her assistance during the frequent occasions on which the librarian was absent from Shanghai.

Dr. A. Stanley, the museum curator, said that, as a result of work done during the year, in cleaning, classifying and labeling exhibits, he was able to report for the first time that the museum was in a perfect condition for study in all its sections. About 500 additions had been made in various departments, including some specimens of Chinese woods and he made a request for more of these, with details as to the districts where they were produced, their uses, etc.

Amphibia from all over China were specially desired. The museum had suffered from an excess of visitors; it had become almost too popular with the Chinese.

The honorary editor reported that there had been enough papers offered to the society to make a very satisfactory Journal. Three of the papers read at their meetings had been included. There was more natural science than in recent numbers, but there had been an attempt to provide something for all classes of readers.

He had introduced a bibliography of works on China, lately published and he hoped this would be a regular feature in the Journal in future. The Journal would be ready before June 30.

During the year, two more out of print Journals had been reprinted, so that their publishers could now supply almost complete sets. At the same time, another volume had gone out of print this year and others were getting scarce, so that those desiring sets should make early application.

The society has published an extra volume, the Stewart Lockhart Collection of Chinese Coins, which had been sold to members at half-price.

The secretary reported that the year had been satisfactory, in spite of the difficult times. Only five meetings were held; two others were arranged for, but had to be postponed to the Autumn. All the meetings were well-attended by members and by the public.

Forty-three new members have been elected, there had been seven resignations, seven deaths and twelve defaulting members. This gives a net increase for the year of seventeen, the total membership being now 48.

The finances of the society are in a sound condition. They had put aside $1,000 to life-membership reserve fund and their balance would allow them to increase the reserve fund by $500. Attention ought to be called to the remarkably small amount which the museum costs each year, thanks to the efficient management of the hon. curator.

"Because I am leaving Shanghai," Mr. Couling added, "this is my last report as hon. secretary. I beg to express my appreciation of the help I have received these three years from the officers and council and of the perfect harmony in which all have worked for the society. I may also feel satisfied that I leave the society's affairs in a satisfactory condition and I hope my successor will find as much pleasure in the work as I have had."

On the proposition of the Rev. Evan Morgan, the reports were all passed. Mr. Morgan further mentioned that, of the seven members who had ceased to belong to the society, four had lost their lives at the front. He suggested that some memorial of a permanent form should be put up to them.

Sir Everard Fraser supported this suggestion and said that he thought they might have in the library a record of the members who had fallen in the service of their country, so that they would never be forgotten. He also paid a tribute to Mr. Couling's energy, saying that very few people knew how much work he had done for the society.

Officers were elected for the year as follows:

President, Sir E. H. Fraser.

Vice-Presidents, Dr. Stanley and Rev. T. Richard.

Curator of Museum, Dr. A. Stanley.

Librarian, Mrs. F. Ayscough.

Assistant Librarian, Mrs. C. D. McGrath.

Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. R. Hynd.

Editor of Journal, Rev. Evan Morgan.

Councillors, Mr. V. Grosse, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Mr. G. Lanning, Mr. J. B. Mackinnon, Mr. Charles B. Maybon and Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott.

Secretary, Rev. Isaac Mason.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles			Mail	Mail
8	5				102	4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail	Mail					Mail	Mail
102	2			Peking-Mukden Line		1	101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays						
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden		arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.							
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East		dep.	1.25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East		arr.	1.10	1.10
						Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central		dep.	1.01	1.01

Local	Mail				Mail	Local
5	3				4	6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7		221				8
7.30	23.01		dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0 54	12 26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.40	10.02
17.46	9.08	421	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	2.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13 28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	6 1	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.58	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
28.00	28.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15 04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsinangchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsinangchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.28	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

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By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nanzigan..	8.02		9.21	10.56	1.26	4.04	6.09	
Kunshan	8.38		10.33	11.32		4.54	7.09	A.M.
.. arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12 56		3.27	7.03		2.09
dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.18	8.07		3.14
dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25	"		3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
dep.	12.48	8.08	3.22		5.11			4.21
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.51			5.14
dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.	...			...	...			
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.22	2.37		5.40	A.M. 0.46
dep.	9.07			10.35	2.47		5.50	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.24	3.26		6.30	
dep	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.00	2.53
dep	10.57		7.10	1.05	4.19			3.10
WUSIH .. arr	11.46		8.14	2.10	4.59			4.11
dep.	11.56		8.24	2.20	5.08			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr	12.47		9.20	3.42	5.54			5.14
dep	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.43	8.35	10.40	4.50		3.35		
Nanzigan	2.20	9.10	11.50	5.50		4.00		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.50	9.55	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	81	83	85	87	89	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	7.00	8.30	10.45	12.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN ..	7.27	8.47	11.12	12.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	12.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	82	84	86	88	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	6.30	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN ..	6.51	7.51	10.16	12.28	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS ..arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.20	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.56	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.23	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	9 58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7 55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	0 02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p m	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9. 0				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.23	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.46

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

The Concerned

To sell at

No. 8b MILLER ROAD

ON

To-day, the 17th inst.

at 10 a.m.

All Superior Household Furniture and Effects

Mirror-back Hat Stand, Axminster Carpet, Tientsin Carpet, Rugs, Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Table and Chairs, Jardinieres, Silver Cabinet, Single and Double Bedsteads, Mirror-door Wardrobes, Dressing Table, Washstand, Brass Fenders, Coal Scuttle, Brass Fire Irons Drawing Room Suite, Overmantels, Curtains, Sofa, Arm Chairs, Pictures, Vases and a lot of E. P. Ware, such as Forks, Knives, Spoons, etc., etc.

1 Sporting Gun (nearly new)

10093

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

The Concerned

To sell

At No. 2056 North Szechuen Road

Opposite the Singer Sewing Machine Company

ON

Monday, the 19th June,

at 10 a.m.

All the Stock-in-Trade and Fixtures of this STORE

Comprising ;—

Shirts, Collars, Ties, Perfumes, Socks, Combs, Underwear, Singlets, Mirrors, and Show Cases,

ALSO

A long line of

Household Furniture

On View Sunday, the 18th instant. Catalogues on the premises.

10092-J-18

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA

now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage

ANTIMONY ORE

9823

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents :

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

MAKE YOUR OFFICE COOLER

A Supply of "Elephant Head" Pilsener

Will Make Your Office Seem Cooler

"HIRANO" MINERAL WATER

Is Pure

Garner, Quelch & Co.

S. S. SHIMIZU

SOLE IMPORTERS OF

BEEF

From Tsingtao.

Families, Hotels and Steamers supplied at very low rates.

K2270 Boone Road (corner of Miller Road).

Tel. 1936. 10182

SPONGES.

The Palace Hotel Barber at the corner of the Bund and Nanking Road is showing the finest collection of large Honeycomb Sponges at $2 each. The price of equal quality is $6 at any other store in town.

10071 J 18

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D.O.

OPTOMETRIST AND OPTICIAN

1A JINKEE ROAD.

9973

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Ivorine ,,)	5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.

A. 138 Szechuen Road,

Telephone No. 805.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money ?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9904

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East.

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel),

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Highest Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIBY, Manager.

International Savings Society

HEAD OFFICE : 69-71, Rue du Consulat, Shanghai

45th Monthly Drawing of $2,000 Premium Bonds

NOTICE is hereby given that the forty-fifth Drawing of $2,000 Premium Bonds of the above Society took place on the 15th instant at the Company's office, with the following results :

Total amount reimbursed to bond-holders $5,496, representing 25% of $21,984, being premium on 1,832 bonds for the month of June, 916.

Holder of Bond	No 1621 receives		$1832
,, ,,	,, 1142 ,,		878
,, ,,	,, 1276 ,,		300
,, ,,	,, 504 ,,		200
,, ,,	,, 344 ,,		50
,, of following 178 Bonds receive each $12.0		in all	2136
Total amount reimbursed			$5,496

Nos. of 178 Bonds

4	206	393	542	616	869	1022	1184	1287	1413	1588	1723
54	229	395	545	672	874	1029	1191	1293	1430	1596	1724
77	243	408	566	704	889	1046	1192	1295	1439	1601	1727
79	253	425	570	708	892	1112	1197	1302	1454	1628	1730
97	267	431	571	710	892	1119	1198	1304	1460	1634	1742
114	272	432	573	715	896	1128	1199	1388	1492	1641	1743
128	285	433	581	716	899	1133	1205	1317	1516	1653	1762
129	287	435	590	724	902	1140	1208	1324	1577	1658	1768
134	298	441	593	780	906	1143	1216	1325	1552	1671	1774
153	313	458	595	781	933	1149	1233	1337	1557	1684	1777
155	319	462	596	832	950	1161	1236	1351	1563	1687	1781
156	322	473	599	835	951	1170	1246	1371	1570	1692	1891
159	337	496	600	843	964	1176	1247	1388	1575	1695	1907
184	357	520	612	848	978	1179	1257	1383	1581	1700	
199	361	521	614	850	998	1183	1261	1406	1585	1702	

Cantorovitch's Sale

continues to be a success.

Come in person, and see the wonderfully low prices on our

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Outfitting Goods

Cantorovitch's Salvage Co.

103 BROADWAY

SILBERMAN'S DRAPERY AND OUTFITTING STORES

No. 1-B Broadway

(Opposite Astor House)

TENNIS RACKETS **JACQUES** TENNIS BALLS

Just landed, supplies of the above for season 1916. The combination of highest quality and strength with perfect balance, are the outstanding features of

JACQUES RACKETS

Obtainable at

SILBERMAN'S

The Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Limited

AT a Meeting of Directors held on the 29th May, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per share, to be paid on and after 20th June, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th to the 20th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

MEYER & MEASOR,

General Managers and Secretaries.

9918

Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Limited

(Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances

AT a Meeting of the Directors held on June 15th, 1916, it was decided to declare an interim dividend at the rate of 20 per cent (which equals 15 Tael cents per share) on the Capital of the Company, payable on and after 3rd July, 1916, to shareholders on record at that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 26th June to 3rd July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

China Realty Company, Ltd.

Secretaries & General Managers.

10124

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY seeks post as governess or house-keeper in family. Hotel or travel. Apply to Box 430, THE CHINA PRESS

10126 J 20

YOUNG LADY, with considerable experience in stenography and general office work, is open for engagement from the 1st July. Please apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.

10127 J 23

POSITION WANTED by a young man, at present employed. Experienced bookkeeper and quick at figures. Apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.

10121 J 18

LOST

STRAYED, black and white Japanese dog, on Rue Ratard; male, with only one eye. Will finder kindly inform The Shanghai Flora, 88, Szechuen Road.

10120 J 18

EDUCATIONAL

ADVERTISER wants lessons in higher class bookkeeping. Please reply to Box 432, THE CHINA PRESS.

10128 J 18

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 436, THE CHINA PRESS.

10122 J 22

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Pekin Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482 9478

Nos. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens TO LET

for the summer, one room with bathroom and all comforts

10070

WESTERN DISTRICT to let, at 61 Carter Road, exceptionally cool house; comfortably furnished bed-sitting room, facing south, large verandah, also smaller room, bathrooms attached. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram-station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

10000

TO LET, 1st July, four-roomed house, attic, stable, garden. 365, Avenue Joffre. Rent Tls. 55. Apply Time Ball Station.

10130 J 17

TO LET, well-furnished room, with bathroom attached; also attic. Moderate terms. Apply Mrs. George Pearson, 17, Quinsan Gardens.

10134 J 20

TO LET, two well-furnished rooms, with board, Western district. Apply to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.

10122 J 22

TO LET, Western district, well-furnished bedroom, private bathroom attached and all modern conveniences. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.

10118 J 18

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 3 Minghong Road. Furnished room to let, facing south, with bathroom attached. With or without board. Central location. 'Phone 2650.

10110 J 21

TO LET, furnished, two rooms with bath, facing south, in a detached modern residence in the best part of Western district Only neutral or German gentleman need apply. Breakfast and supper may be arranged. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.

10046 J 17

HOUSES TO LET

BROADWAY TERRACE, 5-roomed houses in Broadway. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

10111

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park ; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co, Ltd.

10080 J 36

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED to hear from a foreigner acquainted with glass manufacturing. Apply to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS.

10116 J 18

WANTED, good first violin and 'cello or first violin only. Apply Restaurant R. N., 14, Astor Road.

10112 J 17

WANTED, a young man as assistant to factory manager, living quarters and food will be provided at factory. pply by letter only, giving particulars of age, previous experience, if any, and nationality to 3-e, Peking Road, The A. Butler Cement Tile Works, Ltd., Agents and General Managers, Middleton & Co. (Shanghai), Ltd.

10073 J 18

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins, Chinkiang.

10082 T.F

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9960 J 30

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, room and board, by neutral, in German family. State rate per week. Apply to Box 435, THE CHINA PRESS.

10131 J 18

WANTED by bachelor, independent cool room or small flat, furnished, no board. Apply, giving full particulars, to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.

10106 J 17

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, Philippine band, for one week, commencing July 10th, 6 to 12 p.m. Apply to Box 433, THE CHINA PRESS.

10129 J 20

WANTED, Cinema for one week, commencing July 10th, 6 to 12 p.m. Apply to Box 434, THE CHINA PRESS.

10129 J 20

FOR SALE, newly renovated victoria. Price Taels 150. Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.

10123 J 21

FOR SALE: One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p., single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

10107 J T.F.

FOR SALE, one 6-cylinder, high-speed, oil engine 75/85 h.p., quite new. For particulars, apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.

10084 J 20

FOR SALE, two-seater, Hupp car, 7 horse-power, newly painted and in excellent condition. Will sell very cheap, as owner leaving for home. Apply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.

10125 J 20

WANTED; second-hand Lieber's codes. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.

10108 J 17

WANTED. Side-car for motor-cycle. Also head-lights. State lowest price to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.

10109 J 17

FOR SALE, a few treadle sewing machines, prices from $30 to $50. Apply to Singer's Sales Dept. 474 Nanking Road. Phone 2736.

10082 J 18

FOR SALE. 3-A Autographic Kodak, with carrying case. Almost new. $40. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

10087 J 20